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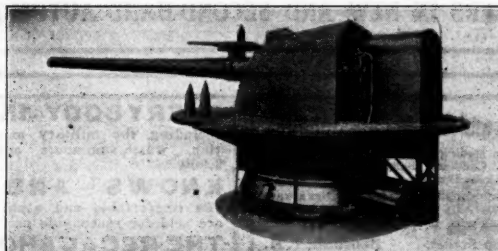
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Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. William A. Manna. Col. Frank B. McCoy, Inf., ordered to command July 1, 1915.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.: A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

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CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops F, H and Machine-gun Troop,

Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal., since Sept. 3, 1914; B, D, L and M, San Diego, Cal., since the latter part of December, 1914; C, E, G and I, San Francisco, Cal., since the early part of February, 1915.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived in P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Will be relieved in August, 1915, by 9th Cavalry and return to United States.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. The regiment will be relieved in August, 1915, by 15th Cavalry and return to United States.

9th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment Douglas, Ariz. Will sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1915.

10th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., except Troop L, which is at Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops F, G and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.; E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N.M.—except 1st at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, H and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, E and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Gint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex. To sail for Manila July 2, 1915.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1912.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Brownsville, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Douglas, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

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1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1915.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone. Arrived in February, 1915.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1915.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Cristobal, C.Z., for duty at Ft. Randolph.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.

Company and Station.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1915.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1915.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. Ft. Moran, Ala.

40th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone. Arrived May, 1915.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.

45th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. Levett, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1915.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. At Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived Jan. 13, 1915.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila—arrived Dec. 3, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Arms strong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1915.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.

120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

123d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

124th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

125th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

133th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

134th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

135th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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CASUALTIES IN THE PRESENT WAR.

So much that is unquestionably exaggerated is being said about "the terrible loss of life" in this war that it may perhaps be worth while to examine this question from another viewpoint than that of hysteria. It would be strange, indeed, if this greatest war in history did not afford to the twentieth century romancers of the press an opportunity to revel in the details of hundreds of thousands of lives snuffed out by the new and deadly missiles of war. It is not the province of the journalist who is out to "get a story" to throw into strong relief facts that would lessen the "horror" of his descriptions and make the battles of to-day appear less awful to the reader than the battles of other days, other generations and other epochs. This is the biggest of all wars; ergo, the loss of life must be greatest. Few of the war correspondents who were dashed to the front at the beginning of the war had given much attention to the military values of things military in their previous studies, and consequently their minds were peculiarly susceptible to the suffering they saw at first. The bursting of a shell killing a dozen or so of men at one fell swoop may seem to the uninitiated something that can be accounted for only on the theory of the terrible destructiveness of modern weapons and the helplessness of fighting men in the face of these weapons; but as the war wears on and new expedients and measures of defense are brought into play, it is seen that the loss of life is relatively by no means what the overheated imaginations at the opening of the war thought it would be.

We have heard much about this nation and that having lost a million men already in the war. But this is little or no better than guesswork. Has not history shown that as weapons become more deadly the casualties are proportionately less? There is no reason to believe that the ratio of killed to the number of men on the firing line during the long series of engagements, which before this war had been steadily decreasing in proportion to the increase in deadliness of firearms, is rising under the influence of this great conflict. As the first wild reports of the early days of the war have become tempered by the considerations of campaign monotony, it is beginning to be seen that the accounts of enormous losses have been largely due to an inability to draw the line between a large loss of men at one point and a lack of casualties for many days along other parts of the front. Prof. R. M. Johnston, of Harvard University, whose latest book, "Arms and the Race," is an intelligent discussion of the relation of military power to the future of the United States, says on page 26:

"As a general proposition it may be laid down that the less destructive the weapon, the greater will be the loss of life, and the history of war gives ample confirmation to the theory. Loss of life per hour of fighting in battle decreases steadily from about the middle of the eighteenth century to the present time. No exact statistical formula can be given, but in a rough sense it is a decrease of something like eight per cent. to an eighth of one per cent. Arm two groups of men with knives and tell them to get a decision; the loss of life will inevitably be heavy and the decision rapid. Arm the same groups each with a quick-firing gun; the loss of life will in nine cases out of ten be smaller and the decision may be long postponed. With weak arms the decision must be sought at short ranges and a system of discipline and tactics must be evolved that will meet this necessity. With powerful weapons the emphasis changes; it becomes increasingly necessary to protect human life instead of risking it;

tactics are modified, distances are increased, and loss decreases correspondingly.

"The illusion is widespread nevertheless that modern weapons cause greater loss of life than those used in earlier days. This illusion proceeds from various causes. The incident of a local surprise where the modern weapon does its destructive work is extended to represent the norm of the whole shock between two armies, which it does not. The illusion also proceeds from ignoring the relation of tactics to armaments and from the magnifying effect of the modern press. The fact remains that a blunderbuss in the evolution of war is a more effective weapon than a high-power, small-bore rifle because the former was used at ten feet where the latter is used at a thousand yards."

The assertion has been frequently made that the accounts of the ancient historians are not as accurate as they might be, a concession that may be granted without making it less plain that when men are fighting foot to foot there is likely to be more loss of life than when they are miles apart with forests and mountains intervening. The great power of the latest artillery simply made a burrowing necessary, and, being necessary, it was done. The consequence is that all along the battle fronts for miles the soldiers are living an underground life. The shells may screech and whine above their heads, but they pass their life like rabbits in their warrens, down below the perturbations on the surface. Now and then there is a great charge and many men are lost, but inevitably comes the retirement to the intrenchments and the hiding in the earth. Again, where great forts in the olden days would have been taken only by direct assault, now they are demolished by the fire of the great guns, as was the case in Belgium, with many of the heavy fortresses which, it was thought, would cost thousands of lives before they could be destroyed. The more humane bullet that gives wounds from which men recover with surprising rapidity and the greater development of aseptic and anti-septic treatment of wounds and with the concurrent progress in military surgery all contribute toward making battle wounds less dangerous than in olden times. It is said that a large proportion of the wounded in the present war have resumed their places on the firing line a few months after receiving wounds which in the days of crude field surgery would have ended their lives.

The reports of large losses of life in this war should always be considered in the light of the millions of men engaged in this struggle. Millions are on the fighting fronts where in other wars there were only hundreds of thousands. In such masses of men the death rate alone, without counting injuries received in a battle, would make a very respectable total, but the normal death rate in time of peace never seems to be taken into account when hysterical reference is made to battle losses. The idea seems to be that if men are not fighting in a war they will live forever. In the United States one in every seven of the population of the Republic is injured annually, according to the statistics of accident underwriters, and during the three years ending in 1909 the annual average of accidents in New York city on the surface, elevated and subway traction systems was 34,000 persons, a larger number than the total killed and wounded on both sides at the battle of Gettysburg. Therefore it is reasonable to believe that when this stupendous conflict is ended and the statistics of killed and wounded in battle are compared with the millions engaged in the war it will be found that current reports of casualties are greatly exaggerated, judged by percentages.

CHAPLAIN VS. LAWYER ON WAR.

Chaplain G. C. Stull, 11th U.S. Inf., in a spirited talk on Memorial Day at Camp Douglas, Ariz., replied to the assertions of J. S. Williams, a lawyer, who delivered an address to the graduates of the Douglas High School. After the usual platitudes about war being legalized murder, the attorney said that "nothing good ever came from war." Chaplain Stull used this as the text of his address. He traced the history of the United States, showing that every war had been a war for freedom, and that Mr. Williams, like the rest of us, is now enjoying the dearly bought heritage obtained by the sacrifice of our forefathers.

"All we have to-day worth while as a Christian nation is the result of war," he declared. "It is this shallow, insincere, nambypamby talk about peace at any price that is partly responsible for desertions in the Army. The real motive behind this talk of peace at any price is a desire for dollars and cents. I never have found a soldier who is anxious for war, but I have never seen one who was not willing to do his duty and die for his country if need be." The Chaplain mentioned China as an example of peace at any price. He continued that the only practicable way of preventing war is to be prepared for it. He paid a high tribute to the veterans of the Grand Army, four of whom were on the platform.

The Chaplain's address was in his most vigorous and pointed style and the Douglas Daily International says that it brought forth applause both from soldiers and civilians in the crowd. It is just such forcible handling of the misstatements of the peace quacks that make for sound public thought on all questions of national defense. Too long have the advocates of military preparedness been on the defensive. They seemed to have been driven into the corner by the ubiquity of the peace faddists who used to bob up at every imaginable place

with a lot of ridiculous argumentation that did not apply to the situation at all. A specimen of this twaddle may be drawn from the talk of this lawyer before the graduating class at Douglas. "If it is wrong morally for a single individual to kill another, it is certainly wrong for a nation to kill a million," he asserted. As a lawyer he ought to have known that the state in killing criminals, guilty of murder, claims the right to end the criminal's life, although there are many moralists opposed to capital punishment who, arguing like Mr. Williams, say: "If the individual murderer had no right to take life, where does the state get the right to take life?" Again, if half a dozen criminals have a hand in killing one man, the state claims the right to kill the entire batch. Here is a case of the taking of six lives for the ending of one. Where does the state get the moral right to take all these lives, if the killing of the innocent man in the first instance was wrong? Exponents of the wishy-washy have so long held the center of the stage uncontradicted that they have come to imagine that they, and they alone, had right and truth and justice exclusively on their side. Addresses like that of Chaplain Stull do much to show such persons that there is another side to this war question, a side which heretofore has made itself little heard, but which has now decided to keep its claims before the public.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 10, 1914, page 165, we exposed some of the fallacies found in the six volumes of the work on "The Future of War," published by the Russian financier and economist, I. S. Block, some twenty years ago. The New York Evening Post endeavors to refute our statements in the article named by giving an extract from Mr. Block's work which shows a very correct estimate of the character of future wars. It omits to mention, however, that Mr. William T. Stead, reporting a conversation with Mr. Block, twenty years or more ago, said: "Mr. Block's thesis is that there is no war to come, that war indeed has already, by the natural and normal development of the art or science of warfare, become a physical impossibility, and those who are preparing for war, and basing all their schemes of life on the expectation of war, are visionaries of the worst kind, for war is no longer possible. That is to say, primarily, the long-talked-of, constantly postponed war between France and Germany for the lost provinces; and, secondly, that other war, the thought of which has gradually replaced that of the single-handed duel between France and Germany, viz., a war between the Triple and the Franco-Russian Alliance. It is that war which constantly preoccupies the mind of statesmen and sovereigns of Europe, and it is that war which, I maintain, has become impossible alike from a military, economic and political standpoint; that the day when nations could hope to settle their disputes by appealing to the arbitration of war has gone by; first, because from that tribunal no definite decision can speedily be secured; and, secondly, the costs of the process are ruinous to both the suitors." Does the Post undertake to assume the correctness of this prophecy? Mr. Block declared that it would be impossible for nations to make war because the financiers would not furnish the money to carry it on. Has that proved to be the case? He further stated that war would be so terrible that no nation would engage in it. Did not Italy declare war with a full knowledge of its terrible nature under modern conditions, as illustrated on the battlefields of Europe? It is impossible for sound reasoning to result from such persistent ignoring of facts as has been shown by Mr. Block and by the Evening Post in his defense. The times are out of joint, and it becomes every guide of public opinion to discard theories and follow, humbly and honestly, with perfect open-mindedness, the guidance of fact and experience. We commend this statement to the attention of our esteemed contemporary, the Springfield Republican, which is also a disciple of Mr. Block.

Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, in his address at the last Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, expressed the most glowing anticipations of a united America using its influence for peace in Europe, as the result of the growth of Pan-Americanism. It is altogether possible and feasible, Mr. Barrett thinks, that not alone the United States, but the United States having the co-operation of the other twenty American republics, or a group of them, shall be able yet to respond favorably to an appeal that might be made from the Old World to arbitrate or settle its differences. Such a situation is far from being so remote as many persons might think, he argues, because Europe of late years has been recognizing—as never before—the importance of the Latin American governments in international affairs, and might feel a surer confidence of absolute impartiality of treatment if the great statesmen of the leading Latin American governments were to join with those of the United States Government in responding to a European or Old World appeal for adjustment of its difficulties, or in placing themselves in a receptive mood to hold the olive branch. "There never has been heretofore a time," we are further told, "when the press and people of both North and South America have been saying so many kind things of each other as they are doing at this hour, and there never was a time when the Latin American governments and peoples were so ready, as they are now, to co-operate with the United States for the development of closer commercial and political ties."

We are pleased to see that the Kansas City Star of Missouri in its issue of June 5 rallies to the defense of the members of the National Guard in their efforts to perfect themselves in their military duties, and criticizes those employers who fail to realize the importance of the state force and deny them the necessary absence to attend camp. The Star in its editorial comment says, in part: "As the time approaches for the Jackson county units of the National Guard of Missouri to conduct their regular summer maneuvers, Colonel Lamb, of the 3d Regiment, Missouri Infantry, and the commanding officers of Signal Company A and Batteries B and C face an annual problem which is anything but complimentary to the patriotism of the employers of the county—the problem of getting the necessary leaves of absence from civil employment for their enlisted men. It seems a characteristic attitude of American employers to frown on any military activity by their employees. 'No, you can't have ten days off to go tin soldiering,' a Kansas City employer told a salesman of his recently. 'If you want to be a soldier join the Army.' No attitude could be more shortsighted. Outside of our tiny Regular Army, the National Guard is the sole trained land defense of the United States. And its entirely inadequate training of ten days or two weeks each year is hampered in a most serious manner by the failure of employers to recognize the value of Organized Militia and allow their employees who belong to National Guard units time for field training. In Kansas City there is a particular lack of sympathy for the National Guard. The 3d Regiment, for instance, has upwards of a thousand men enrolled, yet it is the opinion of Captain Coe, the recruiting officer, that the regiment will be extremely lucky if half the total strength is able to report for duty at the July encampment. Such a condition is to be deplored. It would not be out of province for the commercial organizations of the city to appoint committees, as is done in Washington, D.C., and many other cities, to assist the officers of the Guard in getting out their full company and regimental strengths. Just now, while the nation is realizing its lack of proper national defense, such a campaign should meet with popular approval. It would result at least in a better acquaintance with the National Guard, a condition greatly desired by the Guard officers and needed by the general public."

A warning to the United States to be prepared to meet military eventualities at the conclusion of the European war was sounded by Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., at a dinner given him June 5 by a group of Philadelphia citizens. The Admiral expressed the belief that the nation would be prepared to meet any crisis that might arise, but he insisted that the surest way to prevent trouble was to be adequately bulwarked against it. He said: "When the war in Europe is ended there will be tremendous indemnities to be paid. Our national wealth will remain undiminished. Already the eyes of avarice have been turned upon us. What the result will be God alone knows. But we do know that if we are properly prepared there is no nation on earth that dare attack us. I do not believe we will have trouble; at the same time the best safeguard is preparedness. Everything in this direction that should be done, I am sure, will be done." The dinner was a testimonial for the Admiral's services as commandant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard before he was appointed Chief of Naval Operations. "The nation's last dollar for defense, but not a penny for aggression," was the text of an address delivered at Stamford, Conn., the same day by Representative Ebenezer J. Hill under the auspices of the National Security League. Mr. Hill announced his intention of supporting the General Staff's measures in Congress if politics are kept out of the issue.

Representatives from most of the leading organizations which are working for an increase in the military and naval preparedness of the United States decided at a meeting held at the Aero Club of America in New York city on June 3 to unite under the leadership of a Conference Committee of Preparedness in order to avoid duplication of effort. The meeting was held behind closed doors, but it was said afterward that speakers represented in strong language the danger to the country of attack and invasion. Others said Congress had failed to grasp the perils which existed for the country, and that the nation was facing a critical period, in which it had to look for its leaders outside of Congress. A resolution was passed urging the establishment by Congress of a Council for National Defense, composed of eight members of Congress, three Cabinet officers, two Army officers and two Navy officers. At the meeting the National Security League was represented by S. Standwood Menken, Herbert Barry and J. Beaumont Spencer; the Aero Club of America by Alan R. Hawley, Henry A. Wise Wood, Robert J. Collier and Henry Woodhouse; the American Legion by Theodore Roosevelt, jr., E. C. Power and Alexander M. White; the American Society of Civil Engineers by William J. Douglas; the Navy League by Arthur Henry Dammun, Charles A. Fowler and Herbert L. Satterlee, and the American Red Cross by Cranston Brenton.

Announcement was made June 8 that the National Defense League has called a conference in Washington, Oct. 4-7, immediately following the G.A.R. encampment. This will not only be a convention of the league, but a great gathering of representative citizens, who will consider the measures to be taken to put the United States in a position to maintain its dignity and security throughout the world. Letters of invitation are being sent out by the league to Governors of all states, members of all state Legislatures, all members of Congress, 5,000 mayors of cities, members of the 3,000 commercial organizations, editors of the 2,500 daily newspapers of the country, adjutants general and officers of the National Guard and the Army and Navy, commanding officers of camps of the G.A.R., various veteran organizations and defense associations. The present unpreparedness will be considered from every viewpoint, and a movement started for a greater Army, a larger Navy and an increased and efficient National Guard. A large number of Grand Army veterans who attend the encampment will remain in Washington to participate in the conference. The program now being arranged, which will last four days, will include addresses by some of the principal speakers of national fame. Many have already accepted invitations to speak. The speakers' program, to be announced later, will include Cabinet officers, Governors,

Senators, Representatives, Army and Navy officers and leading men of the country in every walk of life. Representative Julius Kahn, of California, chairman of the league, and Senator Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, vice chairman, will preside at the conference. Assurances have been given that the railroads will arrange special rates for the conference, and the Washington Hotel Men's Association has promised reasonable hotel rates.

The World Peace Foundation, starting with the propositions that the civilization of Europe has broken down and that war is the great plague of modern civilization "will conduct a conference at Cornell University, June 15-30, 1915, for the training of students who hope to become leaders in the development of a more rational system of international relations for the future. The fundamental idea of the conference is that war is due to the absence of an enlightened public opinion in regard to the necessity and advantages of world-organization." We would suggest that the World Peace Foundation before they proceed further establish the two propositions quoted above. Has the civilization of Europe broken down, or is it simply passing through the crucible of war to rid it of much that is false and artificial that it may come out refined and purified, to give the world an illustration of its present deficiencies and the possibility of an improvement which will open a new era to the world? Co-operating with the Foundation in the arrangements for the conference are the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Church Peace Union. Cornell University has offered its hospitality and the use of its dormitories for those who attend, and the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club is co-operating in the local arrangements for reception, hospitality, and out-of-door recreations.

The Portland Oregonian and other papers that seem to be impressed by the recent referendum taken by some anti-militarist busybodies in the colleges as to the sentiment of students respecting military camps should remember that a referendum taken by a particular set of men may be colored to suit their purposes. Let enthusiasts in any cause take a referendum and it will be very doubtful whether they will not make their crusade appear to be ahead, no matter how unpopular it may be. There are many ways in which a referendum's results may be "cooked up" for the purpose of making a brave show. The subject may be presented to the applicant in a doubtful form so that his answer will be capable of several constructions. Then, again, only those whose opinions coincide with those of the crusaders may be selected for the ballot, or at least a sure majority of the latter may be asked to give their opinions. Against any collegiate referendum of questionable fairness are to be set such positive utterances in favor of military preparedness as those expressed at Lake Mohonk recently by President Hibben, of Princeton University, which were received with a vigorous expression of approval by the audience. No equivocation, uncertainty or fine phrasing marked his language. It was a clear-cut warning to the Republic that reliance on the good faith of other nations has not saved other countries and is not destined to save ours, and that our safest course is to be prepared to make resistance to aggression something more than an idle threat.

A Boston lawyer, Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, in a recently published volume on the "Treaty Making Power under the Constitution," holds that this power is much more limited than is generally supposed. It does not admit of agreements that would affect the country like a constitutional change, have the effect of domestic legislation or deprive a state of its right to do a particular thing. The treaty making power may properly deal with such matters as belong to the Federal Government, modified by the need of guarding against invasion of the power of Congress to legislate, but it does not extend to those matters which belong to the reserved sphere of action of particular states. Mr. Tucker illustrates his views by reference to the dispute with Japan over California's attitude regarding separate schools for Asiatic children, and land-holding by aliens of certain races. He controverts the position taken by Mr. Root as Secretary of State, in regard to California's discriminations among aliens of diverse nationalities.

A correspondent writes: "There never has been a time in the history of our country when the need of a larger and more efficient Army and National Guard was more apparent than now, and I believe that at the next session of Congress, laws will be enacted that will not only increase the United States Army, but will also make it possible for this country to have a larger and more efficient National Guard. Why would it not be wise for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to prepare, as a suggestion and for the guidance of the National Guard, a plan under which that force could actually be made what our fond hopes desire it to be, as I believe that it would be necessary for the National Guard of the entire country to take the lead in bringing to the attention of the people in general just exactly what is required in the way of legislation, in order that that hope may be made a reality."

Col. C. DeW. Willcox and Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, U.S.A., both professors at the U.S. Military Academy, are to serve jointly as editors-in-charge of a new monthly publication, the International Military Digest, which is shortly to appear. The editorial offices are at West Point. There will be about fifteen associate editors, specialists in specific lines, who will do the actual work of digesting. The scope and purpose of the publication will be to digest in brief abstract form all the contents of all the journals of military science, both American and foreign, which are of any professional importance. These abstracts are to be not critical, but concise, readable, impartial and informative summaries. Citations will be given directing to the source where the full text of the article may be found. The arrangement of the material in each issue will be alphabetic or cyclopedic, with copious cross-referencing to related topics and a classified subject index. The material of the monthly issues is to be consolidated quarterly into a single quarterly issue of approximately two hundred pages, facilitating ready reference. At the end of the year the quarterly issues are to be again consolidated into a single alphabet. Every issue of the Digest is, in effect,

a "current cyclopedia" of military science, while the annual volume becomes a cyclopedia of the military progress of the year.

The closing exercises of the Mounted Service School will take place on June 1, 15, 16 and 17 at Fort Riley, and, in keeping with the practical character of the instruction, will almost entirely be out-of-doors. The Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff have both expressed to the Commandant their sincere regret that they will be unable to be present, as they take great interest in the work of the school. Owing to lack of mileage, all school officers who complete the course will be required to remain at Fort Riley until July 1 before joining their regiments. This has been a very successful year at Fort Riley, and the standard of horsemanship is very perceptibly rising as each year of the school passes by. While the present officers of the school modestly disclaim any marked improvement in instructors or methods of instruction, experience naturally has opened up new ways of doing old things. There is little doubt that the new interest evinced in the work of the school by regimental commanders and by graduates of the field officers' classes, together with more careful selection of student-officers from among the best in the regimental riding schools, has much to do with the marked progress which is being made at Fort Riley in the very highest class of equitation.

A plan for increasing the efficiency of aeroplanes for coast defense by the application to them of a system of wireless telegraphy has been submitted by John Hays Hammond, jr., to the Aero Club of America. In view of Congressional apathy in matters of national defense, he says, it is necessary to apply directly to the people to stimulate action in the matter. He submits a plan for dividing the northeastern division of our coast line into five areas of fifty-mile radius, as patrol districts for five aero scouts. At about the center of each area would be situated a radio receiving station connected with land lines, and each aero scout would be equipped with a radio transmitter of sixty-mile radius. The scouts could thus keep in constant communication with central stations and would be able to discover and report movements of ships and the disposition and strategy of an enemy in time to permit concentration at decisive points to meet the invader. The governors of the Aero Club consider Mr. Hammond's proposal of great importance and will submit it to heads of the National Guard and Naval Militia of states that are co-operating in developing aviation corps.

Some metropolitan newspapers, notably the New York Tribune, seem just now to have discovered that the words "pacifist" and "pacifist" have been having a battle for supremacy in popular use. As far back as Feb. 13 last, page 749, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL published the opinions of Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., editor of the Standard Dictionary as to which form of the two words is the better. From the viewpoint of the lexicographer, Mr. Vizetelly said that both forms are interchangeable, but personally he preferred "pacifist," which suggests pacific plus "ist," while "pacifist" suggests pacify plus "ist." Gentlemen with little knowledge of the lexical bases of the words have been heatedly advocating one or the other form to the exclusion of any other, evidently unaware of the conservatism of the true lexicographer as shown by Mr. Vizetelly, who moves slowly in deciding upon this or that word as the only one to express a particular thought.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in a letter to Mr. Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, expresses his appreciation of the national public subscription for aeronautical purposes undertaken by the club. He adds: "As you undoubtedly know, I am not allowed legally to consider public subscriptions for the Government's use. It would seem, though, that you could be of great assistance to the Naval Militia at the present time by obtaining aeroplanes for them by popular subscription. If you will apply to Captain Bristol, he will be very glad to assist you in any way that is possible so far as he properly can. Thus you will be able to work in harmony with the United States Navy. Your idea of creating a valuable and efficient aeronautical reserve is an excellent one."

The flying boat presented through the Aero Club of America to the Naval Militia of New York state by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Buffalo is to be assigned to the 1st Battalion, which has its headquarters on the U.S.S. Granite State, at the foot of West Ninety-seventh street, New York city. Commodore R. P. Forshev, head of the Naval Militia of New York state, has advised the Aero Club to this effect, and Comdr. Charles L. Poor, of the 1st Battalion, is selecting candidates for the course of training to be given both a pilot and a mechanic at either Buffalo or Hammondsport, N.Y. The Naval Militia of Illinois has also been presented with a Curtiss flying boat through the generosity of Commodore A. M. Andrews and Mr. Stuart McDonald, the Chicago yachtsmen.

"There are two ways to invite war," said President Arthur Twining Hadley, of Yale University, on June 6. "One is to make too much preparation and the other to make too little. I believe we are going very far in the direction of the latter. Personally, I am heartily in favor of preparedness." Dr. F. S. Luther, president of Trinity College, of Hartford, Conn., said that he was thoroughly in favor of the most complete preparation. "I think we should have a powerful Army and an equally powerful Navy," he said. "Our young men should be taught at least to shoot straight, to take care of themselves in the field, to speak the truth and to fear no man."

"I would just as leave do without my breakfast as to do without the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," says one of our correspondents; "in fact, since my weight has increased it would, no doubt, be much better for my health to do without the breakfast. The plan first published through you for Federal Minute Men will receive the thorough consideration of the General Staff. I am informed. That Federal Minute Man idea is the correct solution of the national defense; how can I get it before the thinking public?"

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS.

BY DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

The laws affecting neutrality for the next century are to be determined largely by the attitude of the United States during the present European conflict.

Its commercial prosperity as well as its tranquillity depends upon its present sagacity.

NEUTRAL INFLUENCE AND FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

After a neutral nation has safeguarded its own interests by preparing for any contingency it finds that as a bi-product to the achievement of national security it is possessed of influence that was not its before. This comes automatically with the creation of a military and naval force proportional to its needs.

Fitted in its own eyes for defense, it becomes from the belligerent's point of view a powerful medium for offense. In this nations have all the frailty and weakness of mortals. During the time that the neutral state was of no importance from a military point of view it was ignored. Now that an army and navy are features of its sovereign life it is courted and treated with consideration.

It is curious that eminent pacifists whose hopes for the future rest upon the part assigned neutral states in world councils have given this fact so little weight.

Oppenheim, the text writer on international law, is a better observer. To him (Vol. II., page 359) the shaping up of such resources has been a most important factor in bringing about the rapid development in the laws of neutrality during the nineteenth century. If the distinguished professor is right, and ministries involved in war are careful not to offend a powerful neutral for fear of driving it into the opposite camp, the present opportunity for the United States to win lasting advantages, not only for itself as a neutral, but for all neutral states, is one that is historically without parallel.

This is especially so because trade and commerce, now the chief factor in community life, have waked a world public not only to a realization of the economic and preventable loss from war, but to the fact that states not involved in conflict are unnecessarily embarrassed by rules which are as illogical as they are archaic.

All that is now needed is strong and consistent leadership among the nations. With this furnished, the close of the present war will find belligerent peoples as anxious as neutrals to put the non-combatant in a position from which it may even hold the dogs of war themselves in check.

Unfortunately it is one thing to have an opportunity to do things of lasting value and another thing to act. Meantime no discussion of neutral rights and duties in this day is sufficient that does not contemplate both progress and reform.

In no department of international law is this more apparent than in that which intimately affects the United States and which has to do with rules and practices governing that great portion of the globe which is covered with water and is familiarly designated as the High Seas, whether the same is understood to be the "unenclosed ocean without fauces terre" of Judge Story, or is otherwise designated.

For reasons varying in weight from the ingenuously naive and worthless to the respectable, both publicists and jurists have declared these to be free.

This is puzzling to the student who reads of belligerent aggression in the daily press; it must be irritating to naval officers who, themselves distinguished commentators on the law of nations, are informed regarding the facts.

For the high seas are not free in practice because of the right of search which is at present recognized as belonging to nations at war, and the theory is so obviously fiction that it is hardly worth while to read learned treatises which tell why the ocean is considered to be something else than it is.

No one will deny that here is occasion for reform as far as present practice is concerned, nor that progress is desirable even if it brings the arbiters of international affairs no further than is required to make respectable the words—"Freedom of the Seas."

While serious objection will be urged to any change in prevailing custom by the representatives of nations that have championed the present practice, there is a serious question if all such would not directly benefit by voluntarily curtailing their powers. Think of the trouble that a modification of the right of search would eliminate! Now in danger of being extended, its broad application long since brought peril to promoters who were too anxious to force neutral nations into partial servitude to notice its effect upon their own interests.

In 1812 it led England into conflict with America, and left a hard feeling toward the mother country, causing bad blood for over a century. It almost precipitated a war between Great Britain and the United States because of the Mason and Slidell incident at a time when the cause of the Union might have been wrecked thereby.

It has recently roused discontent in the United States toward all the belligerents; and through Germany's inexplicable interpretation, extension and application of past practice must, if persisted in, bring it into conflict with a great nation that does not want to fight.

Notwithstanding these facts, we cannot expect belligerent nations of themselves to make any departure from past practices. Their immediate selfish interests will not permit it. The initiative must come from neutral states, which must be prepared to argue somewhat as follows:

"The older publicists, not hidebound by precedent, based the freedom of the seas upon the sentimental ground that they were equally convenient to all peoples as a medium for communication and therefore should be controlled by none; and upon the more satisfactory premises that no nation, however powerful, can exercise consistent dominion thereupon. States will find it for their advantage to bear in mind both points, but especially to recognize actual dominion as the only criterion which justifies meddling with the concerns of a sister nation."

Politely submitted, matter of this sort ought to receive fair consideration, especially if backed by representations which indicate that the neutral nations are wearied of the part assigned them—that of the chestnut-pulling cat in the fable.

Perhaps the time has not come for such a leap forward. If not, then some approximation is to be sought for. Meantime there is no reason to believe that if a concert of the great Powers ever does decide to limit acts of sovereignty to the sphere in which the acting nation is in a position (whether by peaceful or war measure) to maintain consistent and constant dominion, then not only will a hundred tangles be avoided, but many of the new problems which arise in connection with the adaptation of old rules to new conditions will be automatically adjusted?

New conditions are caused by improvements made in

artillery, ships of war, fortresses, means of offense and defense. These are bound to bring about continuous and serious complications for neutrals unless positive international law is put on a sane basis.

EUROPEAN PURCHASES OF WAR SUPPLIES.

Estimating the shipments of March and April, for which there are as yet no official figures, on the same basis as for February, it will be found, the Review of Reviews for June tells us, that during the first nine months of the war the number and value of the purchases by Europe directly traceable to the requirements of war are as follows:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	200,000	\$50,000,000
Mules	35,000	5,000,000
Commercial automobiles	7,000	20,000,000
Wearing apparel	—	50,000,000
Harness and saddles	—	15,000,000
Explosives	—	15,000,000
Firearms	—	6,000,000
Machinery for making arms	—	15,000,000
Barbed wire	—	3,500,000

In all, \$179,500,000, of which seventy-five per cent. was under contract before Jan. 1, since when enormous orders have been given. The Bethlehem orders are estimated at \$100,000,000; the U.S. Cartridge Company has an order for six hundred million cartridges. By the middle of May war contracts for ammunition already placed in the United States were estimated at \$400,000,000, and contracts for foodstuffs, wearing apparel, horses, automobiles, etc., at \$500,000,000. The Westinghouse Electric Company, which has secured one order for 2,000,000 rifles and is expecting another for nearly as large an amount, will probably enter permanently into the rifle and ammunition supply business.

Large orders have also been given for freight cars, the Pressed Steel Car Company negotiating for 20,000 to 30,000 cars. There have been stories of fabulous profits, but on the later contracts the net results will not be over ten or fifteen per cent. The greatest value to which the manufacturers point is in keeping their forces intact and in preventing that depreciation which comes to a plant that long stands idle.

The demand for ammunition is indicated by the fact that during the British attack on Neuve Chapelle from 35,000 to 40,000 shrapnel shells were exploded inside of eighteen hours, and this was only one of many engagements then taking place along the hundreds of miles of firing line in the western and eastern war zones. From Saturday, May 8, to the following Tuesday night the British fired a million and a half rounds of shells around Ypres, and Thursday, May 13, the British fleet in the Dardanelles fired 3,000 shells.

THE LAW OF THE LUSITANIA.

The New York Evening Sun quotes these paragraphs from Oppenheim's "Treatise on International Law" (181, 182, Vol. II.):

All enemy men-of-war and other public vessels which are met by a belligerent's men-of-war on the High Seas and within the territorial waters of either belligerent can at once be attacked, and the attacked vessel can, of course, defend herself by a counter attack.

Enemy merchantmen can be attacked only if they refuse to submit to visit after having been duly signalled to do so.

No duty exists for an enemy merchantman to submit to visit; on the contrary, she can refuse it and defend herself against an attack.

If once attacked by an enemy vessel a merchantman is competent to deliver a counter attack and need not discontinue her attack because the vessel that opened hostilities takes to flight, but can pursue and seize her.

One mode of attack—namely, boarding and fighting the crew—which was in use at the time of sailing ships, and which may be described as a parallel to assault in land warfare, is now no longer made use of, although, if an instance occurred, it would be perfectly lawful. Attack is nowadays effected by cannonade, torpedoes and, if opportunity arises, by ramming.

Attack on merchantmen will, of course, regularly be made by cannonade only, as the attacking vessel aims at seizing her on account of her value. But in case the attacked vessel not only takes to flight but defends herself by a counter attack, all modes of attack are lawful against her, just as she herself is justified in applying all modes of attack by way of defense.

The right of the Lusitania to defend herself without losing her character as a peaceful trader is unquestionable, the Sun argues. "The right of defense inevitably implies the right to have weapons of defense, the right to be armed. But, after all, has the question anything more than an academic interest? The ship never had a chance to resist the German attack, to make any sort of defense. She was torpedoed completely unawares. No attention whatever was paid to the law that 'Enemy merchantmen can be attacked only if they refuse to submit to visit after having been duly signalled to do so.' The Lusitania was a trading ship upon a trading voyage beyond dispute and she was sunk in violation of all her prerogatives as such."

The New York Herald shows that the assurance given by Dr. Jagow, Germany's Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the German people have not been starved, are not being starved, and by no possibility can be starved at any time in the future, disposed "of the only excuses the government of Germany has at any time advanced in defense of its illegal, hideous, barbaric murder of non-combatants upon the high seas."

The London Engineer reasons that the German submarine which sank the Lusitania was probably one of the latest type, say, 200 feet in length, having 800 or 1,000 tons displacement, a surface speed of about twenty knots, submerged speed of ten or eleven or more knots, and a radius of action of between 3,000 and 4,000 miles. She would probably be able to fire four or more 21-inch torpedoes without reloading, and would be fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus to keep her in touch with other vessels acting in concert with her or with scouts. Her torpedoes would be of the latest pattern, having an effective range of several miles and an initial speed of nearly fifty knots, carrying a war head heavily charged with high explosive. It seems probable that the range was short and that the charge was increased to the maximum, with corresponding reduction of radius. The period of time taken to dive or come to the surface is much reduced in the newer vessels, and the depth to which they can safely go is increased. The length of the liner was about 760 feet. She presented the same length of target and covered the same angle of training of a torpedo tube at 1,000 yards as a ship 380 feet long would cover at half the distance. If she were traveling at a speed of sixteen knots she would take the same length of time to traverse a given angle of training at 1,000

yards as would be taken by the 380-foot ship at 500 yards when going at only eight knots. Once more it has been shown how slender a reed to lean upon is the small boat, even when the sea is calm. The tragic story of a huge ship rapidly taking a heavy list has been repeated. We have often advocated, says the Engineer, "fitting some proportion of the boats in such a way that they would have a chance to float undamaged when the vessel became submerged. They could be large, self-righting and of unsinkable pattern, with means supplied to enable persons thrown into the water to get aboard them and so help others to attain a chance of safety. That this was the case with many of the rafts and some of the collapsible boats appears probable from the accounts given, but more could be done in this direction. The lesson of the boats is striking because of the fact that in all probability special precautions were taken that they should be ready to launch at a moment's notice."

A LESSON FOR THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Daily Mail, London, May 10, 1915.)

Why not mobilize the single young men of the country and thus stop the expensive enlistment of married men while the young shirkers are to be seen swaggering about our great cities any Sunday in their hundreds of thousands? Yesterday was a sunny day in the streets of the metropolis, and a peregrination of Holborn, Oxford street, Hyde Park, Hampstead Heath, and the Strand revealed the presence of literally thousands of young men of military age not in khaki. Making due allowance for the fact that a certain proportion are probably doing war work in some shape or form, there is a vast body of recruits waiting to be "fetched." It is obvious that if the government would only shake off a little of their collective timorousness they would find that the nation would joyfully raise the army that is wanted. The Daily Mail believes that the war will demand the utmost limit of military strength of this country. It does not believe it is wise to rely for salvation upon even so fine a people as the Italians; or upon the Russians, whose splendid courage has not yet brought them within measurable distance of Berlin; or upon the French, who are putting into the field every youth over eighteen years of age. Is it remembered that efficient recruiting by means of conscription requires minute preparation? We are asked to trust the government in this matter of recruiting. Frankly, we do not. They tell us that voluntary service has produced immense numbers of men. We agree. They compare the numbers of men raised to-day and in Wellington's time. They compare the splendid response of the nation to that of the North in the American Civil War. We agree. But the present colossal struggle dwarfs everything. Blenheim, Vittoria, Waterloo were puny playgrounds by comparison with the 500-mile long battle which is taking place every day between Switzerland and Dunkirk. It is unfair to rely upon our brave Allies for the work we should be doing ourselves. People are asking, "What will the Americans do?" The real question is, "What can the Americans do?" When their dignity has been flouted they can enter a protest. When the Germans flouted the British flag in 1870 we entered protests. We were not in a position to go to war in 1870 and the Americans are not in a position to go to war in 1915; and we venture to predict that the result of the American protest will be exactly the same as the effect of former British protests. Americans, of course, can seize the German ships that are imprisoned by our cruisers in New York harbor and hold them for damages just as we can and should seize German property in Great Britain and Canada. But that is about all the hundred million unarmed United States citizens can effect.

AVIATION NOTES.

San Diego, Cal., June 1, 1915.

Lieutenants Kilner, Fitzgerald and Sutton finished the junior military aviator tests Saturday, May 15. In order to complete the straightaway ninety-mile cross-country flights, Lieutenant Sutton in No. 32 and Lieutenant Kilner in No. 27 flew from here to Long Beach, Cal., each making the trip in about two hours. They were considerably held back by strong head winds. The same afternoon Lieutenant Fitzgerald in No. 32 and Lieutenant Kilner in No. 27 left Long Beach at 2:10 p.m., reaching their destination neck and neck, in an hour and forty-six minutes. Both machines glided in over the hangars and landed abreast.

The scheme of organization for the 1st Aero Squadron is now almost complete. Capt. B. D. Foulis, the squadron commander, is responsible for the details of the organization. He has been engaged on this difficult undertaking for the past eighteen months and has produced a very thorough and finished system. Captain Foulis is the first military aviator in the world and has had a breadth of experience in both heavier and lighter than air craft, which makes him eminently qualified for this task. At present there are eleven officers in the squadron, and it is expected that there will be eight flying machines with the organization by July 1. These machines are of the Curtiss J.N. 2 type, and are now at the Curtiss factory awaiting the results of the tests of one. It is contemplated that fourteen motor trucks and two machine shop trucks, all four-wheel drive, and six motor cycles will constitute the transportation section, which is not yet complete in vehicles. The squadron is now organized for purposes of instruction and training into the following twelve sections: Headquarters, supply, engineer, transportation and eight flying sections.

The Chinese Imperial commercial delegation to the California exposition visited the island during the week. Lieutenants MacDill and Christie have been ordered to take the junior military aviator tests before the examining board during the present month. Lieutenant Morrow has returned from sick leave. Lieutenant Schurmeier, M.R.C., has gone on leave to pursue special studies. Lieut. G. B. Worthington, M.R.C., is temporarily filling his place. Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue, aviation section, has reported for duty from the Philippines, where he has been engaged on flying duty for two years. Announcement has recently been made of the engagement of Miss Grace Gibson and Mr. Raymond V. Morris. Miss Gibson is prominent in Coronado and San Francisco society. Mr. Morris is the general manager and chief pilot of the California Curtiss Company.

Lieutenants Milling and Jones with the aeroplanes and detachment recently sent to Brownsville, Texas, upon the outbreak of trouble across the border at that

point, have returned to San Diego. Tests of No. 41, the first of the eight new Curtiss tractors ordered for the 1st Aero Squadron, are progressing.

SPADE WORK IN PRESENT WAR.

That spade work has provided the surprise of the present war is the belief of W. G. Clifford, author of "The British Army," published by A. and C. Black, London. A slow war of deadly attrition has been the inevitable result. There has been developed the science of underground fortress construction. The old-time trenches have disappeared. In their place have come formidable under-surface forts on a scale almost extensive enough to entitle them to be called subterranean barracks. The trenches and rifle pits in the Crimea were mere scratches in the earth, in the author's opinion, when compared with the amount of digging seen at the front to-day with defensive qualities amounting practically to impregnability. The British learned not a little concerning the value of cover in South Africa, and many a dodge picked up on the veldt has been brought into play against the Germans. In numerous ways the new field fortifications are better than permanent works of defense. Vast howitzers can batter steel and concrete to fragments, but these weapons merely waste their ammunition against lines of trenches difficult to locate, more difficult still to hit, and easily repaired or even dug afresh on another site if seriously damaged by artillery fire. This war has proved that every infantryman carries his own fortress in the shape of his trusty trenching tools. This lesson was taught us in the Civil War, but its significance does not appear to have been noted abroad, or they would have learned in advance that just as the development of the rapid fire guns seemed to have the infantry within its grasp, the latter with the trenching tool can place itself in a position of security against which the artillery is impotent, comparatively speaking.

Now as soon as ground is gained by infantry no time is lost in improving it, in consolidating the position by digging trenches and facing them with barbed wire. The plan of the trenches is always irregular, to afford protection from enfilade fire, and traverses are constructed which divide the trenches into separate compartments in order to localize the effect of shell fire as far as possible. Communication trenches lead from the subterranean firing line to shelter trenches in the rear, where supports are held in readiness, and at stated intervals the men in the first line are relieved, the reliefs passing through the communication trench and taking up their posts without exposing a single man. Covered saps may be thrown out in front of the first line with the idea of literally digging a way toward the enemy and blowing him up with slabs of gun-cotton. In addition drainage trenches would always be cut to carry off rain-water whenever the lay of the ground made such work efficacious if the trenches were occupied for any length of time. The result of all this digging and tunneling in different directions is war in the bowels of the earth—"fighting in a rabbit-warren," as an officer expressed it.

The author finds that the British soldier is singularly unresponsive to appeals of eloquence, which may be just as well, as the average British officer is not a conspicuous success in sustained flights of oratory. During the Napoleonic wars a general commanding a British division, noticing that the French obtained splendid results by exhorting their men just before going into battle, issued an order that regimental commanders should address their men in a similar way. The order was not popular, but had to be obeyed. One tough old colonel had his command paraded, drew himself up proudly in front of the men, and said: "The general's orders are that I am to address you to fill you with enthusiasm for the fight before us. You will now consider yourselves duly addressed and filled with enthusiasm accordingly." Perhaps, comments the author, we have gone too far in the direction of killing all show, especially since the universal introduction of khaki.

Mr. Clifford credits to the deadliness of aim of the American colonial marksmen the inspiration for the developing of riflemen in the British army, yet so slowly did improvements march in those days that it was nearly ten years after the close of the Revolutionary War in America that the first English rifle regiment was formed. In 1794 the government established the 60th Battalion of Rifles, which was called the Royal American Regiment. The first English riflemen carried a mallet with which to hammer down the ball, and the rifleman was so long in loading that it was necessary that redcoats should be near that he might take refuge behind them while he loaded. The opposition to a national army has been so strong that the British Territorials of to-day are no more legally liable for service abroad than were the old men-at-arms who could not be called upon to leave even their shire or county, save upon the "coming of strange enemies into the realm." Whether this war is to see the end of that opposition remains to be seen.

WAR COMMENT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Following are extracts from descriptive accounts of operations at the front communicated by an eyewitness at the headquarters of the British commander, General French, and published in the United Service Gazette:

"It has been proved again and again, and the fight at Neuve Chapelle has only served to enforce the lesson, that the strongest entrenched positions can be carried with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders if the assault be sufficiently prepared by artillery, and, further, that under such conditions any counter-attack made by the defenders to regain what is lost is almost bound to fail with immense loss to those attempting it. But to do this demands many guns and unlimited ammunition.

"This war is a life-and-death struggle between entire nations, in which all the resources of every combatant are, or should be, mobilized to one end. Not only will victory depend, so far as material means are concerned, very largely on the action of artillery, or on the man behind the gun in the field. It will depend, equally, on the provision and maintenance of the artillery and its ammunition—in other words, upon the action of manufacturer and the man in the workshop at home.

"The accounts of much of the fighting that has taken place in the western theater of operations during the winter, dealing as they have with infinitesimal gains or losses of ground, naturally prompt the question, Of what advantage or disadvantage to either side can be advances and retirements which, in any other field campaign, would have been considered too trivial for record? The answer

is twofold. In the first place, a success, especially that of an offensive by which some definite point or position is gained, even though the advance registered be a small one, is as elevating to the morale of the attackers as it is depressing to that of the defenders, for it is the feeling of having beaten the enemy that counts, and not the extent of ground won. In the second place, in regard to the actual extent of ground won or lost, as has been frequently pointed out, the form of warfare into which the operations have developed approximates to that of a siege, in which very much of the fighting is at close range and the possession of a yard of ground counts because it may enable the possessor to act against some other point with greater effect than he could otherwise have done."

THE EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.

In a speech in the British Parliament April 21 Lloyd-George refers to the question of ammunition: "In this war more ammunition has been expended than any Army ever anticipated. That is not a miscalculation confined to us. There is not an army in the field at the present moment that ever dreamt there would be such an expenditure of ammunition as has taken place. When I was in France I saw one of the ablest generals, who was in command of a very great army in the field, and he said to me: 'The surprise of this war has been the amount of artillery ammunition which we have had to expend. The ordinary ideas of strategy were that after three or four weeks of maneuvering you would have a great battle, and that that battle might occupy a fortnight or three weeks, and that of course there would be a very great expenditure of ammunition. We thought that after that one or other of the parties would have been defeated. There would have been a retreat, a reconstruction, and other armies would have advanced, and perhaps after another month's time we should have another great fight.' 'But,' he went on, 'for seventy-nine days and nights my men have been fighting and firing has gone on almost night and day by these great cannons.' No one ever dreamt, as he said, of the expenditure of ammunition at that rate, and it is perfectly clear that the Germans also were taken by surprise. They had to change their tactics. At first they were firing night and day, but afterwards, when I was there, they were firing at eleven o'clock and four o'clock. I made careful inquiries, and I need hardly say that I did not choose those hours for visiting the front trenches. That is one of the things which the French, the Germans, the Russians, and ourselves have discovered."

"There is another fact that has got to be borne in mind. There has been a change in the character of the ammunition. It was assumed by every army that shrapnel was the proper shell. What has been the experience? Not that shrapnel is no use, because it has been used for some purposes, but in this special kind of siege warfare it has turned out that the high explosive is the right thing."

"What does that mean? I do not know that we have to change the whole of our machinery, but at any rate it makes a vast difference to change the actual character of your ammunition in the midst of a war and begin afresh. At the beginning of October the problem was realized by France, as well as by ourselves. We had to set ourselves to meet it. The French, with the extraordinary resource and boldness which they have always displayed in every emergency, and with that agility of mind which characterizes them, organized their resources. A good deal of the German shell was a failure, and I have no doubt it is due to the fact that they have had to extend enormously their machinery for the output of their ammunition. They had to utilize for this purpose, men who had never turned their hands before to the production of shells. The result is that a very considerable proportion of their shells do not explode. Their shells are not as good as they were at the beginning of the war. I have no doubt that that has been the experience of everybody."

THE SKY HAS NO FRONTIERS.

Our enthusiastic aerial contemporary, Flying, thus discourses on the marvels of aviation: "The air craft is to be a potential instrument of peace. Its humanizing qualities are wonderful. Spanning continents like railroads, bridging seas like ships, going over mountains, forests and all physical obstructions like nothing else except the bird—all at the same time—the air craft brings the elimination of frontiers and the physical connection of nations."

"Aerial transportation will be with us in a very short time. The military authorities' increasingly severe requirements for military air craft have caused a swift progress, incredibly swift, and cause the development of efficient air craft which can compete with the best means of transportation in speed even where transportation is swiftest; and can compete economically and in speed in places where transportation is slow. Future possibilities can best be gauged by past developments. Less than seven years ago, Wilbur Wright, in France, made the first public flight ever made with a heavier-than-air craft at a height of over thirty feet. It lasted only one minute and forty-five seconds, and the speed was less than forty miles an hour, but so great was the achievement that it created world-wide wonderment."

"To-day, only six years later, we have nearly 10,000 aeroplanes in use, and the conquest of the air is a fact, a stupendous fact proven daily through the world by the flights of 7,000 licensed aviators, by scores of flights of 500 to 3,000 miles across strange lands, waterways, deserts and mountains. The record for speed for one hour of flying is 125 miles—greater than ever attained by any vehicle; duration without stopping is twenty-four hours twelve minutes, during which time 1,000 miles were covered—again a singular record; the distance covered in one day is 1,330 miles, greater distance than has ever been covered by any means of locomotion; the altitude is 26,246 feet—6,000 feet higher than Mount McKinley; finally, a passenger carrying record is a marvelous one—sixteen passengers carried in an aeroplane having a cabin for the passengers, with convenient seats, tables, and electric lights!"

"If aeronautics has grown from an experiment to such wonderful proportions in less than ten years, a progress unparalleled even in the history of the automobile, may we not expect to see 100,000 air craft in use in five years, 1,000,000 in ten years, and as many as there are automobiles to-day in twenty years? May we not also expect air craft to cross the Atlantic in one day, to bridge continents with speedy air lines, and to bring the East of the civilized world as close to the West as the railroad and the automobile have brought the East

of countries close to the West? When these things come to pass there will be a most peaceful social revolution. Swift transportation and the elimination of frontiers will rapidly mix people and their interests and from that will evolve international civilization and the world will become a world nation."

DISCIPLINE AND CAMARADERIE.

That no hard and fast rule can be laid down about the effects of military training on the people of a nation is shown by recent competent military studies of the relations of officers and enlisted men in the French army and the state of discipline under the tricolor. In the army of the French republic a camaraderie is said to exist between officers and men which is foreign to the discipline of the German, Italian, Russian and Austrian armies, although France is a "nation in arms" as much as any of the others, and, in proportion to her population, perhaps more so. The charge by pacifists is that general military service leads to the development of autocracy and caste in the relations of officers and men. If this is the fruit of what is called militarism, then ought France to manifest this as clearly as the others, since she is as much a "victim of militarism" as her most warlike neighbors. But analysis of the relation subsisting between French officers and men at the front in this great war shows that the greatest latitude exists in the association of officers with the men. Often officers are seen hobnobbing with non-commissioned officers, eating at the same table with them, playing cards with them in the most care-free way, and giving no indication of the difference in rank. Yet, says the most acute observer of this spirit of comradeship, it is not to be assumed that this condition necessarily develops lack of discipline. On the contrary, it fits admirably into the insouciant happy nature of the French soldier. He can be free and easy with an officer one minute, but when the call to action comes the private and non-com. at once recognize the difference in authority, and instinctively, intuitively almost, bow to it and act in accordance with the highest dictates of discipline.

In the German army this chumming spirit, if it may be so designated, would not be expected, because of the different nature of the people. The Germans lack the spontaneity of the French, if one may credit the estimates of some of the most observant of travelers. They are essentially a people of method. A nation-wide system of routine necessarily demands in all its phases of development a larger respect for authority than would be required where there is lacking a similar devotion to method. This is not to say that one plan of using an army is better than another. It is merely an effort to explain varying kinds of discipline in accordance with racial differences. The Teuton being generally admitted to be more phlegmatic than the lively and effervescent Gallic temperament, it is only natural that distinctions in rank should be more scrupulously respected, this giving on the surface the appearance of a severer, more rigorous system of control. Out of this apparently stricter management of troops there may be evolved the belief that military training is inherently responsible for the difference and that what is called a "military caste" in Germany is the inevitable product of what has been so erroneously denominated "militarism." The identical method applied to the armies of two peoples differing as widely as do the Germans and the French would naturally and unavoidably develop variations in the relations of men and officers, variations ascribable wholly to the temperaments of the races. For example, it would be absurd to expect the same form of discipline to obtain in the army of Venezuela, Colombia and other Latin-American countries as is to be found in the United States, even if the South American troops were trained under the same disciplinary principles as those governing the Regular Army of the United States. The fiery, passionate nature of the Latin-American might not be able to adjust itself in the same degree of co-ordination to the necessities of subordination cheerfully accepted by the colder-blooded Anglo-Saxon as essential to military government.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONTIER.

(From the London Times, May 21.)

The events of 1866 gave Venetia to Italy, but left Austria in occupation of the crests of the Alps and the heads of the principal valleys. From Switzerland to the Julian Alps the frontier follows the crest of the hills at an elevation of 7,000 to 10,000 feet. A mountainous zone separates the frontier from the plains. Between the Julian Alps and the Adriatic the character of the frontier changes. The ground gradually falls, and there are no natural obstacles to prevent the advance of armies on a broad front.

Nature has thus divided Italy's northern frontier with Austria into two distinct sectors; the first of high mountains from Switzerland to the defiles of Carinthia; and the second, much lower and eventually merging into the plain, from the Carinthian defiles to the Gulf of Trieste. The first sector forms the Trentino, or Southern Tirol. It is somewhat detached from the rest of the Austrian Empire, and is connected with it by the Pusterthal and the Brenner, by which two routes alone is there railway communication with other Austrian territory.

In general the covering troops of Italy on the frontiers have strong support; positions of assembly have been organized and can be used offensively or defensively; the left flank of Italian armies in Venetia has been made fairly secure; and finally operations towards the Upper Adige and the Pusterthal have been facilitated. The general idea originally was that the Italian armies might assemble behind the Brenta with their flanks resting on Venice and Verona, and that as they advanced eastward their left would be secured by troops and works in the upper valleys of the rivers. The railway policy of Italy was designed to conform with these leading ideas. Naturally, the Italian navy was expected to play a large part in the campaign, and was prepared to do so. Existing conditions, and the effacement of the Austrian navy before the naval predominance of the Allies, may lay upon the efficient navy of Italy a less exacting task than was anticipated, but there is still room for its activities in the Northern Adriatic, and it will not be found wanting when it is needed.

The Italian army would commence operations in the north under extraordinarily favorable conditions, and could reasonably hope, during the summer campaigning season, to realize Italian aspirations. If these operations are strictly limited to the acquisition of the Trentino

and Trieste we should expect to see an enveloping attack upon the former, and an advance across the Isonzo, supported by the action of the Italian navy. But, if no such restrictions are imposed, then there is an alternative course—namely, the blockade of the Trentino and a masculine research for a great decision in the Hungarian plain. A landing in the Gulf of Fiume has also frequently been discussed.

There is no doubt that, whatever strategy is adopted, the menace of the Tirol must be met. The advanced line of deployment for a great Italian army against Austria in existing conditions is that from Trieste to Tarvis, and the natural line of advance runs through Gratz upon Vienna. The campaigns of 1797 and 1809 demonstrated conclusively that an army cannot safely march from Venetia into Styria without dealing with the Trentino and occupying effectively the upper valley of the Piave. The flanking missions confided to Masséna in 1797 and to Lefebvre in 1809 will certainly be given to Italian troops to-day, and it is only when the Tirol menace is completely neutralized that an Italian army can push boldly east. Strong as the Trentino is by nature and art, it is exposed to an enveloping attack and should be dominated if the work is well planned and resolutely executed. But the main operation is elsewhere, and the present activities of Russia, Serbia and possibly other states may enable Italy to do so most effectively, and in close co-operation with efficient armies.

The situation of the Italian army was not completely favorable at the outbreak of war owing to various defects which need not now be discussed, but during the intervening months everything possible has been done to make the army ready for war. The question of the seasons is also bound to interest would-be campaigners in the Alps. The average Alpine pass is only free from snow for about five months in the year, and the mule tracks over the highest cols for not more than three months. The intervention of Italy comes at the moment most favorable for the success of her arms.

FORTIFICATIONS OF DARDANELLES IN 1911.

(From "Russkii Invalid," in Journal United Service of India.)

The Dardanelles, which unite the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmora, flow between the Asiatic shore and the Peninsula of Gallipoli—the latter is some fifty-five miles long, while the general length of the gulf is forty-two miles. Its breadth and its defensive capabilities, however, vary considerably. Special attention may be paid to the three parts into which the straits are divided.

(1) The lower or western part. This begins between the promontories of Tekeli on the Peninsula and Yeni Shehr on the Asiatic shore. The distance between these is three and a half miles. At the beginning the straits have a width of some 3,800 meters, and here on some flat ground are erected two forts of old pattern, Said-il-Bahr on the European and Kum-kaleh on the Asiatic side. These are massive stone structures, and in 1885 on the European side were placed the upper battery of Ertogrul and the lower batteries of Ak-Tabieh and Eske-Hissarlik. In rear lies a ruined fort, and on the Asiatic shore the Orkhanlia battery. These fortifications were supplied with Krupp guns of 15 to 28 cm.

The northern shore of the Dardanelles is, save for some small stream beds, desolate and monotonous. It rises gradually towards the interior of the peninsula, where the country becomes mountainous. Further to the north there is a steep fall to the Gulf of Saros. There are few landing places. There is a strong current along the northern bank into the Aegean Sea, of an average swiftness of 2.8 kilometers an hour, reaching in the narrower places a strength of 8.3 kilometers an hour.

The southern shore is flatter, and only becomes hilly at some distance from the bank. There are many streams and marshes, and the water shoals at some two to three hundred meters from the bank.

Further on the straits widen to seven kilometers, and then gradually become narrower. At a distance of fifteen kilometers from the entrance, at Cape Kephets, behind which lies the Bay of Sari-siglar, they are three kilometers wide. At this spot, on the European side, are an old fort and the new battery of Vaikrokh, while on the Asiatic shore there also exist an old fort and a new battery.

(2) The Central Dardanelles are defended by the forts of Kilid-Bahr on the northern shore and Sultaneh (Bogar-Hissar) on the southern shore. The distance between them is 1,500 yards. They also are old stone buildings, but certain new fortifications have been constructed. Not far from the town of Chanak Kalesse, near Fort Sultaneh, are two new batteries, Tsarke and Chemeny-i-Tabiasi, and in rear of them lunettes for rear defense; southward 800 meters lies the Hamidieh battery. (This whole group of fortifications is termed Chanak.) On the European side, to the south of Fort Kilid-Bahr, a new battery of the same name has been erected; also a small earthwork called Eni-Mojidieh, and a large size one named Namavis. The armament here is 12 to 35 cm. guns.

Further to the north the Dardanelles widen to four kilometers, and then at a distance of seven kilometers from Kilid-Bahr narrow to 2½ kilometers. Both banks are dotted with fortifications—thirteen in all. Of these the most noticeable on the European side are the earthwork of Degermen-Burun, the new fort of Chan-Burun, the Maidos battery, the elevated battery of Kiamlek (120 m.), the Kilid battery and Fort Bokhalali; on the Asiatic side, Forts Majidieh, Kesh-Burun, Bagara.

This section of the Dardanelles offers by far the most serious obstacle to any naval attack.

(3) The third section continues for thirty kilometers, with an average breadth of five to eight kilometers, from Bukhale Nagara to the town of Gallipoli, where there exists a finely situated fort, which may be reckoned as the "redoubt" of the Dardanelles defense. Fourteen kilometers to the north of the town extends the rear position of Bulair, so well known from the Balkan war. It fronts northeast and intersects the Gallipoli Peninsula where it narrows.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

Writing in the Paris Humanité, M. Compère Morel, who bases his statements on the works of well known economists, says: "It is admitted that the cost of the maintenance of each soldier amounts to about 8s. 5d. per diem. Great Britain, France and Russia having 10,000,000 men under arms, and Germany and Austria 10,000,000, there is, therefore, a daily cost of £8,800,000. Adding to this sum £400,000 as the cost of the Belgian, Serbian, Turkish and Japanese armies, the daily total of £9,200,000 is reached; £2,200,000,000 have, therefore, been spent in eight months. With the addition of the

material losses sustained in Belgium and East Prussia, the commercial and maritime losses, and the productive capacity of the men who have fallen on the battlefield, the war has up to the present cost £5,867,000,000."

Mr. Edgar Crammond, addressing the Royal Statistical Society on March 16, estimated the total cost of the war up to July 31 next (on the assumption of continued active and universal hostilities) at £9,147,900,000.

CHANGES IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

A neutral correspondent of the London Times thus describes the changes wrought in the German army by the present war:

"When alluding to this change in conversation with Germans I was always told that the German army is now a real people's army. The war, I was informed, has played havoc with the 'parade elements.' The Guards and other crack regiments have been badly mauled again and again by the enemy. The flower of the Junker officers have fallen and in their place able men have been promoted without much regard for their previous rank. Even privates are said to have entered into the class formerly so circumscribed. Commissions have been given to a number of Jews. Besides, the depletion of the corps of professional officers has automatically given greater importance to the reserve officers, who are now the mainstay of the military organization. The whole personnel of the army, officers and men alike, has changed. At many points of the front the formations are composed even of Ersatz reserves.

"Thus," a German friend explained to me, 'we have now a class of officers composed of men who, less than a year ago, were barristers, teachers, engineers and men of business, and the new soldiers are of the same quality. The military machine has acquired a somewhat different character. It is now the people who are at war; men taken from their families and all kinds of civil occupations, not merely young soldiers without strong family or civil ties, commanded by professional leaders forming an exclusive caste.' These changes and the earnestness of the moment have subdued the tone of Germany; but they have also—at least up to the present—had the effect of increasing the internal strength, the singleness of mind, the faith in the military power of the country. Those who have had no experience of compulsory service cannot perhaps understand the meaning of this change. I found the same subdued and gentler tone everywhere, in the towns as well as in the country districts. It was perhaps most evident in Berlin. Berlin is not the boisterous, noisy, arrogant city I used to know. The *parvenu* gesture is not apparent. 'The Get-rich quick' atmosphere has departed. In its new attitude the German capital really evoked in me a stronger feeling of sympathy than ever before."

LINE-UP OF THE WAR.

The odds against Germany, as presented in the New York Independent, are quite overwhelming when the opposing belligerents are lined up:

Great Britain	Germany
France	Austria-Hungary
Russia	Turkey
Japan	
Belgium	
Servia	
Montenegro	
Portugal	
Italy	
Area of mother countries—	Area of mother countries—
2,770,000 sq. miles	480,000 sq. miles
Population of mother countries—	Population of mother countries—
313,000,000	117,000,000
Total area of empires—	Total area of empires—
31,000,000 sq. mi.	3,200,000 sq. mi.
Total populations of empires—	Total populations of empires—
852,000,000	150,000,000

WAR NOTES.

An official Russian announcement dealing with German naval activity reports that German submarines sank the Russian armed transport Yenesei on June 4 in the Baltic, only thirty-two men being saved out of a complement of 320. At the same time the sinking of three German transports by Russian submarines and mines is reported in sea operations, incident to a large movement of German warships to the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, which, it is claimed, proved a failure for the Germans. A hydroaeroplane attack by the Germans, it is also reported, resulted in no damage and they were driven off by Russian gun fire. Petrograd despatches had previously stated that a large fleet of German transports was concentrated at Kiel. Under protection of the German Baltic squadron the transports moved up the Baltic, passing between the Ossel and Gotland Islands, with the evident intention of landing troops in the Courland region to seize Riga and outflank the Russians operating near Libau. The Petrograd correspondent of the Times cabled that the Germans, if successful, might even have attempted an advance on Petrograd. A German official despatch of June 7 states that a German submarine torpedoed and sank the Russian second class cruiser Amur in the Baltic on June 4. There is no Russian "second class cruiser" named the Amur. The Amur is a Russian mine layer of the same type as the Yenisei, which Petrograd despatches admit was sunk by a German submarine. Undoubtedly the Yenisei was the ship torpedoed. The Germans deny the sinking of the three transports by the Russians.

As to criticisms in some American newspapers which suggested that the British navy might try a little initiative occasionally by sending submarines to Cuxhaven, to Kiel or to Helgoland, Comdr. Carlyon Bellairs, the British naval expert, at the invitation of the New York Tribune correspondent in London, in answering the criticism, said: "The man who wrote that ought to procure a large scale chart and study it for a few minutes with an American naval officer at his elbow. Then he might learn quite a lot. Cuxhaven and Kiel are hidden away behind miles of heavily mined sand banks, as well as breakwaters. At Helgoland there are only a few German torpedo-boats and submarines. In naval warfare one goes by probabilities, and not possibilities. A British submarine would not have one chance in a million of getting behind the stone walls where the Germans hide their fleet. It is not a question of initiative. What

our submarines have done in scouting around Helgoland and around the Dardanelles proves this. It is just a question of common sense tactics. The German fleet only needs to come out to sea and leave its stone-locked fortresses for a few hours to get all the trouble it can take care of."

The French Ministry of Marine reported June 7 that the French mine layer Casabianca struck a mine at the entrance of a bay in the Aegean Sea and sunk. The captain and another officer and sixty-four sailors were picked up by a British torpedo-boat destroyer. It is possible that other survivors were able to reach the coast, where they may have been taken prisoners by the Turks. The Casabianca was of 495 tons and 262 feet long. She had a complement of 128 men.

It was announced by the British Admiralty June 7 that a Zeppelin visited the east coast of England June 6, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs. Five persons were killed and forty-three injured. Two fires were caused by incendiary bombs. The points attacked by the German raiders were not revealed by the British authorities in their brief report. The British Admiralty's report on the German air raid on the night of June 5 did not specify what towns were attacked, but said that bombs were dropped at various places on the east and southeast coast. It was announced that "a few casualties resulted but little material damage was done."

The German armed steamer Hermann von Wissmann has been destroyed near Sphinxhaven, according to a statement given out June 7 by the British Official Press Bureau. The Hermann von Wissmann was destroyed by the shell fire of a British naval force. She had been lying in Lake Nyassa, Southeast Africa, since her disablement by the Nyassaland steamer Gwendolyn last August.

Regarding the operations by British forces against the Turks along the Tigris, a report from Gen. Sir John E. Nixon, made public June 7, says: "General Townshend, accompanied by Captain Nunn and Sir Percy Cox and a small gunboat flotilla, received the surrender of the Governor of Amara, together with some thirty officers and about 700 soldiers, on June 3. Our total captures up to date, including the above, amount to eighty officers and 2,000 men and seven field guns, six naval guns from the gunboat Marmaris, twelve large steel barges, one large river steamboat, three small steamboats and a considerable number of rifles and ammunition of all kinds. Further surrenders are expected. Of six Germans with the Turks three were taken prisoners, two were killed by Arabs and the fate of the sixth is doubtful."

What is considered the greatest individual air feat of the war is reported by the British Admiralty under date of June 7 as follows: "At three o'clock a.m., June 7, Flight Sub-Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., attacked a Zeppelin in the air between Ghent and Brussels. At 6,000 feet he dropped six bombs and the airship exploded, fell to the ground and burned for a considerable time. The force of the explosion caused the Morane monoplane to turn upside down. The pilot succeeded in righting the machine, but had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country. However, he was able to restart his machine and returned safely to the aerodrome." Flight Sub-Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, who is a Canadian, learned to fly only last winter at the Royal Naval Air Station at Hendon, near London, under Comdr. John Cyril Porte, formerly of the Wanamaker transatlantic expedition. He took his certificate from the Royal Aero Club as a pilot on Feb. 15 last. In telling of a British air raid in Belgium at 2:30 a.m. June 7 the Admiralty says: "An attack was made on the airship shed at Evere, north of Brussels, by Flight Lieuts. J. P. Wilson, R.N., and J. S. Mills, R.N. Bombs were dropped and the shed was observed to be in flames. It is not known whether a Zeppelin was inside, but the flames reached a great height, coming out from both sides of the shed. Both pilots returned safely."

The London Times pointedly criticizes England's leading soldier when it says: "Men died in heaps upon the Aubers Ridge ten days ago because the field guns were short, and gravely short, of high explosive shells. Our sole purpose is to, ensure that such a lamentable defect shall be made good as soon as possible. Lord Kitchener must bear his share of the responsibility, because against much wise advice he insisted upon keeping in his own hands the control of questions with which the War Office was far too pre-occupied to deal. He could not raise immense new armies and direct industrial organizations as well; yet that is what he tried to do, and the result was confusion. Manufacturer after manufacturer can relate how they offered to make shells, how their offers were coldly rejected, and how after months had been lost they were implored to begin. The matter does not end there. Requests and warnings from the front about the need for high explosives have been grievously disregarded. The War Office thought it knew how to conduct the present forms of warfare better than the men on the spot. While the French authorities steadily raised the percentage of high explosive shells allotted to their field guns, our gunners were expected to do the same work with shrapnel, and the percentage of high explosives sent across the channel remained, and still remains, dangerously low. Shrapnel has great and valuable uses, but for smashing up the formidable entrenchments of the enemy it is not of much more use than sprinkling them with a watering can. These things were pointed out, but they were not sufficiently heeded, and the consequent loss of life has been grave and lamentable."

The Japanese Budget Committee May 31 approved the addition of two divisions, about 24,000 men, also a measure for the construction of three submarine boats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers.

A cable despatch from the American Consul General at London states that the British Admiralty has devised a signal to be used by merchant vessels in warning others of the presence of enemy submarines. In the daytime this signal is a B flag, international code, over all, and at night continuous flashing of letter S.

The origin of the famous myth about the Russian armies which passed through England in August has at last been run to ground. H. J. B. Steele, honorable secretary of the press representatives' committee of the Press Bureau, writes: "A large number of Russian officers visited this country to buy munitions of war, or to join as attachés the staffs of the various commands then leaving for the front. Accompanying them was a number of soldier servants, and the bulk traveled from Archangel to Scottish ports. These officers and men were undoubtedly seen by reliable witnesses. The same week-end the War Office decided to change the location of camps of the territorials then in training. To secure this end, the trains were hand-sigaled and moved at night with blinds drawn. The engine drivers knew nothing of the loads they pulled. Meanwhile, however, some Scottish railway officials had corresponded with

southern friends and talked of having a lot of Russians traveling on their line. The rest was easy, and the handful grew to an enormous army." It is good to know these facts for the sake of re-establishing faith in human judgment. It shows how a modern myth is made. The components are a slight basis of fact and an overwhelming desire. The desire was present in England as a result of the dark days of August. The fact we have at last from Mr. Steele.—*International Review*.

A FORCEFUL SERMON.

Officers of the Army and Navy who attended St. Thomas's Church in Washington on Sunday, June 6, were very much impressed by the sermon delivered by the rector, Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D.D., D.C.L. The reverend doctor's text was Nehemiah 4:18, "For the builders, everyone had his sword girded by his side, and so builded." In this warlike preparation taken by the men rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, the recognition of the need of an army for defense is made plain. "Nehemiah was not a genial optimist. He knew that safety alone existed in being thoroughly prepared. The result was that the work went steadily forward to its appointed end. Nehemiah's preparations for war effectually prevented war. Now in a similar way," said the reverend doctor, "each nation of the world to-day is engaged in establishing itself more firmly in the land which God has given it. America is no exception to the rule. She, too, is working out her destiny. To her God has said, 'Walk through the land, in the length of it and in the breadth of it, for I will give it unto thee.' Dangers threaten this land of ours. As to whether these dangers are serious—also as to whether we are properly prepared to meet them—these are political questions which must be dealt with by the heads of our Army and Navy, and by the statesmen of the country. The pulpit is not the place for their discussion. But this much even the pulpit may well say: Those best competent to speak—our military and naval experts, trained soldiers and sailors—tell us that there is immediate need for a larger Army and for a better equipped Navy. Surely then it is the part of wisdom to listen to the voice of those whose opinions in this matter should count before that of laymen, as they warn us of danger. This is no mere political question," it was argued, "far more is it a spiritual question. Simply because this country is a Christian country, it is its duty to be prepared for war. As such there are certain great duties which appertain to it and which it cannot live up to if it fails in this respect."

Quoting from Lincoln's Gettysburg speech the reverend doctor said: "Think you a nation such as this, and holding such a commission, would be guiltless if it allowed its God-given work to be destroyed simply because it was too supine, too lethargic to properly defend itself. But there is only one way to-day—whatever it may be in the future—by which a nation can defend itself and that is by force of arms. Workers must have their swords girded by their side and so build, or the work which God has given them to do may be taken away from them and given to others more faithful than they." Concluding, he said: "If I am not mistaken there is a very common—a widespread feeling that peace must be sought at any price, if we are Christians. My brethren, I believe it is precisely because we are Christians that peace must not be sought for at all. We must seek for what is right, for what is duty, for what is God's will, and peace will come—if not peace with men then that which is far better—peace with God. All other peace is as a broken reed and as but shifting sand—a thing not worth the having."

ARE WE TO REMAIN A MINOR AIR POWER?

Asking whether the time has not arrived for the injection of aircraft into strategical and game-board problems and suggesting that the Naval War College impress upon the Services the strategical and tactical aspect of aeronautics, Comdr. Thomas Drayton Parker, U.S.N., in the May-June Proceedings of the Naval Institute calls attention to the sluggishness of public sentiment in the United States in the matter of aerial defense, which apathy would have to be faced if a real effort were made to give to this country a really adequate aerial building program. While we Americans, he points out, jealously compare our Navy, ship for ship, with the navies of other first class Powers, we have been indifferent to the fact that the air navies of France and Germany outnumber ours in the proportion of about sixty to one. Hence a really adequate building program, though moderate in expense compared with that of naval increase, would excite amazement and ridicule. We should take two hundred aeroplanes as absolute minimum, for with fewer we would remain a minor air power or no air power at all. Further than this we must form an idea of the number that France or Germany, say, could bring to this side of the Atlantic in about five years from now, and make that number a desideratum in building.

Doubtless the suggested program of forty-eight aeroplanes and one dirigible represents all that can be attempted, but at this rate if maintained we should catch up with France and Germany in about twenty-eight years. After getting under way we could hardly build less for naval use than 100 planes and four dirigibles each year. With that modest program in force for four years the naval increase budget, exclusive of the cost of hangars, masts, etc., would be \$1,100,000 for the hundred planes and one million even for the four dirigibles. This total of \$2,100,000 would be about one-fourth the cost of a battleship. The problem of personnel is not so difficult, as a flier can be quickly trained, and our Navy list is strong in the lower grades where men of the flying age abound. Judging from the mechanical ability and intelligence of our enlisted force, we shall soon have qualified fliers from forward. But to utilize these officers or men, immediate changes in existing law are necessary. Without a corresponding increase in the Navy list, it is difficult to see how officer-aviators are to be provided in the Navy too small already for purely marine purposes. Development in matériel will inevitably be retarded by the natural desire to avoid crippling the sea-going fleet.

Aircraft bombs appeal to Commander Parker as a grave menace to particular structures. He quotes the testimony of Riley Scott, the inventor of a bomb-throwing apparatus, before the Military Affairs Committee

of the House in August, 1913, in which he said he believed the Panama Canal could be put out of business in one or two hours by an enemy with a flock of aeroplanes which would drop one explosive after another either on the locks or in the Culebra Cut to cause slides by the shaking of the earth. Our best defense against aircraft attack on the canal is aircraft of our own, permanently based, like the submarines, on the Isthmus. We need strong aeroplane stations at San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Guam and Manila. The lack of proper aerial eyes for our fleet, the author ascribes, first, to lack of public interest in military aviation; second, to tardy service appreciation of its nature and importance; third, to a marked need of government support, and, fourth, to the backwardness of our aerial industries for want of fostering. After quoting the report of the Aeronautical Board, Commander Parker suggests that it will be a defect if in war the Army aviators are not available as a naval reserve and vice versa. The lack of a joint flying school or its equivalent seems to him to be a weakness of our dual organization.

As to which type, plane or dirigible, is best, Commander Parker says both types are needed and the dirigible without delay. Germany has "pulled the chestnuts out of the fire," her aviators having passed through fire and storm. France began building aeroplanes only and soon found that she must have dirigibles too. Germany began with dirigibles and now has as many aeroplanes as France. England built aeroplanes and is now rushing dirigibles into air. Every minute wasted now by us is a moment of danger.

The policy clearly indicated for us is this: Air strength superior, at the point of application, to that of the strongest opponent considered. As to whether we should build rigid, non-rigid or semi-rigid, the essayist says that we cannot build Zeppelins (rigids) before learning to make and handle non-rigids, and by that time the relative usefulness of the Zeppelin should be shown. The opportunity presented by this war is a golden one for us. We can utilize the teachings of the conflict. We can observe, prepare and obtain command of the air in the Western Atlantic. With a minimum of effort we can get an air fleet of the latest kind, always supposing we are not interrupted. As to dirigibles we are fortunate in another way. A first class shed is a necessity to a dirigible and the sheds of Europe have become too small. If, after training with a few non-rigids, we build only the largest air dreadnoughts, with revolving sheds to match, we can quickly rival those who have "borne the heat and burden of the day." Like Germany, we can standardize our aeroplanes and, building only the best, may find ourselves when Europe takes breath among the great air Powers.

GOVERNMENT TORPEDO SECRETS SAFE.

The E. W. Bliss Company, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is prohibited from selling to foreign governments or exhibiting to the agents thereof the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo, first manufactured by the company under contract with the Government for the use of the United States Navy, in an opinion rendered on June 8 by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, written by Judge Cox and concurred in by Judges Ward and Rogers. The decision practically affirms a ruling of Judge Veeder in the Federal District Court of Brooklyn in April, 1914, granting an injunction to the Government in its suit against the E. W. Bliss Company. Judge Veeder's decision, however, only applied to one feature of the torpedo—the balanced turbine—whereas the Appellate Court extends the injunction so as to include "all the designs, drawings, plans and specifications used by the defendant in making the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo."

According to the Government's complaint the Bliss-Leavitt torpedoes were manufactured in accordance with suggestions and designs submitted by the naval experts, Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., having first invented the principle of the balanced turbine on which the construction of the torpedoes was based. In the contract of Nov. 22, 1905, and again in the contract of June, 1912, clauses were inserted binding the Bliss company to keep secret such parts of the device as were designed by the Government. It was contended by the defendant company that the injunctions of secrecy did not apply to the principle of the device, but to the designs furnished by the Government. All the improvements, it was stated, were worked out by employees of the company. The defendant also contended that the granting of the patent to Commander Davis disclosed the invention to the world. Judge Cox in his opinion said: "We think this is a too narrow and superficial view of the matter. If followed it would leave the Government remediless unless she makes her munitions of war in her own factories. If the defendant company owned the patent or if it were licensed under it a different situation would arise; but being in a sense a confidential agent of the Government in the making of torpedoes, it acquired no rights adverse to those of the Government."

"It is difficult to imagine a nation giving to one of its citizens contracts to manufacture implements necessary to the national defense and permitting that citizen to disclose the construction of such implements or sell them to another nation. The very nature of the service makes the construction urged by the defendant untenable."

The object of the prohibitory clauses in the contracts between the Government and the Bliss company, Judge Cox continues, "was to keep secret the construction of any torpedo which contains a device the design for which is furnished by the United States or its agents. The United States was not engaged in procuring a perfected torpedo for the benefit of foreign nations. Their officers and experts were endeavoring to secure some device which was better than those possessed by foreign nations. That the Government should wish its experiments kept secret is too obvious for argument."

In his opinion Judge Cox makes the suggestion that the Government establish an armament plant of its own so as to avoid the necessity of such proceedings in the future. He says: "This case illustrates the importance of a great Government like the United States having a manufactory of its own for the manufacture of torpedoes and other implements of war which are improved and changed from time to time by the addition of ingenious mechanisms which should clearly be kept secret, unless our enemies are to profit equally with ourselves in every improvement which the ingenuity of our Army and Navy officers may suggest."

"The futility of attempting by agreement to give to an outside contractor the benefit of such improvements as he may suggest while keeping secret other improvements in the same machine devised by officers of the Navy and

their assistants is demonstrated by the testimony in the case at bar. How is it possible for the Bliss company to make public their own improvements and suggestions, and at the same time keep secret the suggestions made by the officers of the Navy and their assistants?"

The trial of the suit in the Brooklyn court was conducted behind closed doors. Attorneys Archibald R. Watson, John H. Harrington and Melville J. France represented the Government. Arthur C. Frazer, Albert B. Bordman, Frank H. Platt and Robert H. Elwell represented the defendant company.

Since the outbreak of the European war, says the New York Sun in comment on the case, the E. W. Bliss Company has done such an enormous business in manufacturing shells and shrapnel that it had to enlarge its plant in Brooklyn and take on additional help. If it had not been for Judge Veeder's decision the Bliss-Leavitt torpedoes might now be in use in England's submarine activities. In May, 1913, the Bliss Company was about to enter into negotiations with Great Britain, Japan and other governments through Whitehead and Company, of England for the sale of the torpedo. It made known its intentions to the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy and the injunction suit was the result.

S.A.W. REBUKES "PEACE LEAGUE."

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the New York Commandery, Society of American Wars, at a meeting held in New York city, June 8, 1915:

Whereas, an organization known as the American School Peace League is actively engaged in spreading among the public school children of the country the "Peace at any price" propaganda; and whereas, according to the article entitled "Peace Menace to Our Public Schools," published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 15, 1915, one of the strongest advocates and earnest supporters of this dangerous propaganda occupies at the present time a very prominent and important public office in the Federal Government, thus lending strength and giving precedence to this perilous principle; therefore be it

Resolved, That while the New York Commandery, Society of American Wars, That while it yields to no individual or organization a greater desire for a continued status of peace, it at the same time enters a most positive protest against the spread of such a damaging sentiment among the children attending the public schools, calculated as it is to neutralize or perhaps utterly destroy all feeling of honest manhood, or patriotism, or that love for and devotion to country, so admirable and so necessary to all true lovers of liberty, as well as to those who possessed of national pride, glory in the greatness and wonderful prosperity of their country; and be it further

Resolved, That as such pernicious training of the American youth does in no sense accord with the general sentiment throughout the country, that the authorities in the several states and those of the cities of the United States be requested through the public press of the entire country to take such action as will cause an instant and permanent cessation to such false, disloyal and unpatriotic training to the minds of those educated by the public, and to whose future keeping the welfare of this Republic is so confidently dedicated; and be it further

Resolved, That while the New York Commandery, Society of American Wars, holds no brief from the balance of the American citizens not associated with the so-called American School Peace League, it firmly believes it clearly voices their sentiments but briefly stated in these resolutions; and be it further

Resolved, That all other patriotic societies are invited to join this commandery in its endeavor to protect our youth from such a dangerous and treasonable doctrine.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, C.A.C., furnishes the number of the Journal of the United States Artillery for May-June with an illustrated article on the "Aeroplane in Coast Defense," the subjects of the illustrations being the British naval seaplane No. 75, Krupp 7.5 c.m. (2.95-inch) anti-aircraft gun, the Benét-Mercier aerial gun mounted on an armored Deperdussin monoplane; the Curtiss army tractor, No. 30, 1914; the Curtiss flying boat "America," the Burgess-Dunne seaplane and two diagrams. The article is a solution of a special problem assigned in the Department of Art and Land Defense, Coast Artillery School. Other articles in this number are: "The Tactics of Harbor Defense," including a discussion of plans for defense against naval attack and orders for carrying them into effect (second prize, essay competition of 1914), by Lieut. Reuben N. Perley, Coast Art. Corps; "Forms for Records of Mine Planting—the German Naval Offensive and Defensive Mine," by Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, Coast Art. Corps; "A Displacement Corrector," by Sergt. Millard Kurtz, 38th Co., Coast Art. Corps; "Coast Artillery War Game Material," by Capt. Vernon W. Hall, Coast Art. Corps, N.G., Maine; "A Miniature Ardois Set," by Lieut. D. N. Swan, jr., Coast Art. Corps.

There can be little credit for impartiality given to the author of "The Third Great War," Laurie Magnus, M.A., for it is difficult to discover that fairness and catholicity which should characterize the true historian in his remarks about an "all-subduing militarism" which are found on page 176. The attempt to bolster up a calumny by giving a wrong impression to something that all the great nations of continental Europe have followed does not advertise the possession of those qualities which are expected in the faithful, unbiased chronicler of events. To seek to distort a system of national defense that comprehends a national army, a nation in arms, into a demon that seeks to get the world into its clutches is to make of history a delusion and a snare and to bring the work of the historian down to the level of the yellow journalist. What is called the militarism of Prussia is that system of military training which has been in vogue on the continent for years and which leading British statesmen and soldiers regret was not followed in the United Kingdom. The very airy way that the author assumes that upon the Allies is going to devolve the responsibility of laying down the terms of peace and of providing for the peace of Europe in the years to come indicates that if his knowledge of the military problems involved in such an eventuality had been greater he would have been less presumptuous in looking into the future. The assumption also of a monopoly of high moral purposes by either side is something else that proves the special plander rather than the historian. "The worst crime against posterity," says the author, "would be to make shift with a premature solution and to win a few years' industrial prosperity at the cost of another great war in which lives and savings would be thrown away. The next worst crime would be to fail to make the attempt. The sole condition on which this attempt can be made is the complete success of the Allies in Europe." Then referring to the subject discussed several months

ago in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, a stalemate, the author says: "Even a partial success of the enemy, even a stalemate of war, would be fatal to the prospects of an abiding peace. We are fighting issues as well as armies." The book is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

To an officer of the Prussian artillery is given the credit for making the first successful smokeless powder, in the volume entitled "Explosives" just issued by P. Blakiston's Son and Company, Philadelphia. The author is Arthur Marshall, chemical inspector of the Ordnance Department, India. This, according to the author, is the first comprehensive book on this subject since the late Mr. Oscar Guttman published his work on the "Manufacture of Explosives." In the interval the explosives industry has undergone many changes. Every branch of it has developed enormously, even that of black powder, and scientific investigations have thrown light on many of the problems that arise in the manufacture and use of explosives. Especially in the last few years many obscure points have been cleared up. As the methods of using explosives belong rather to the subjects of ballistics, blasting, etc., they are referred to only briefly, and details of manufacture, appertaining properly to the factory, are omitted in many cases. However, an effort has been made to collect allied facts from scattered sources and to place them in juxtaposition. Considerable space has been given to matters connected with the difficult and intricate question of the stability of nitro-cellulose and allied compounds. The Prussian officer to whom is accorded the honor of making the first successful smokeless powder was Major Schultze. First he appears simply to have impregnated little grains of wood with saltpetre, but afterwards he purified the wood to some extent by washing, boiling and bleaching it, and then nitrated it and purified the nitrated lignose by much the same process as that used by von Lenk for gun-cotton. All this was about 1865. Three years later a company was formed in England to work Schultze's invention, and a factory was established. By 1881 Schultze powder had become so popular with sportsmen on account of the light recoil and absence of smoke, as compared with black powder, that the London gun-makers found irksome the restrictions upon the quantities they were allowed to store. The Schultze powders are still among the best. After describing the pyro-collodion powder of the United States, the author says that "if kept for a long time there must be a gradual though slow loss of solvent which will make the grain harder and more brittle. If the powder grains break up in the gun, high pressures are generated and the gun may be injured or even burst. It is stated that there have been numerous cases of such accidents in the United States, but this has been officially denied."

CAVALRY SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

1. During the month of June all Cavalry officers are required to submit a report to the War Department on the Cavalry Service Regulations, and in view of the increasing probabilities of Army reorganization and of only fragmentary reports as to the tactical successes of cavalry in the great European war, discussion of the subject has an especial interest at this time.

While it would apparently be shortsighted to give permanency to any cavalry regulations until the lessons of this war are available for study, there are certain facts which have already filtered in from the front, indicating the trend of limitations which in future we must apply to the instruction of our cavalry:

(a) The initial work of cavalry in a great conflict is so arduous and horse-killing that every ounce of extra weight must be taken from the horse. Both the French and the German cavalry apparently crippled their usefulness early in the game.

(b) Night marches of cavalry will be especially necessary and frequent.

(c) The habitual advance of cavalry, not in the immediate presence of the enemy, has, as in this country, been in column of twos or fours, and not by platoons.

(d) Mounted shock action by cavalry will almost never be possible against infantry or field artillery. Against enemy cavalry it will be infrequent, except in the first clash of opposing armies, or in subsequent detached operations of cavalry against cavalry.

(e) British reports indicate a disposition to retain the saber, but to eliminate the "cuts," retaining the "points." German reports show a tendency to confine the trooper's arms to rifle, bayonet and trenching tool; the added weight of the saber to the horse not being worth the very infrequent opportunity of using it.

(f) The use of motorcycles and motor transport by cavalry has increased its mobility and has become indispensable where roads permit of their use.

(g) While increasing the vulnerability of cavalry to artillery or machine gun attack, the use of aeroplanes by both sides has increased the possibilities of the "surprise attack" by cavalry against cavalry. Each cavalry division or separate cavalry brigade must have its own air craft.

(h) The use of large cavalry units as a mobile dismounted reserve will be very important and common in future campaigns to replace or strengthen beaten or hard-pressed infantry, either in the open or in trenches; in the main firing line or on the flanks.

(i) In the British experience at least the use of the double rank by cavalry has not been found disadvantageous, and will not be discontinued as a result of the war. It has been found advantageous for the very occasional shock action, as previous experience has always proven; and advantageous in maneuvering cavalry for dismounted fire action, because of the compactness of the formation for approaching the rear of a position under cover, and because of the elasticity of promptly changing to single rank or extended formations when coming under fire.

(j) The importance of dismounted fire action of cavalry has been immensely enhanced by modern war conditions; but the nervous and muscular strain on both horse and rider is so great that both must be trained to the highest degree of skilled mobility to be of permanent value.

2. The foregoing preliminary and perhaps a little premature outline of experience during the present war indicates that the tactical use of our Cavalry during the last two years of the Civil War was in the right direction, and far ahead of European contemporaries, extending for many years after that war.

This invites attention to the fact that, in the main, the drill regulations used by the Union Cavalry during

the Civil War were Poinsett's double-rank, two-squadron regulations or "tactics." Upton's Cavalry Tactics (1873), which introduced single rank into the Cavalry and on which the Cavalry Drill Regulations were based, was written by a board of officers whose cavalry experience during the war was absurdly limited; was rushed through at West Point without thorough test of units larger than a troop; and was apparently due to a strong and conscientious effort by the board to assimilate Upton's very excellent Infantry Tactics to the Cavalry arm, and the evident difficulty of applying the Infantry wheel-by-fours to a double rank formation.

To be sure, Gen. P. St. George Cooke and Gen. Joseph Wheeler are reported to have advocated a change to single rank for the Cavalry, and Gen. Wesley Merritt seemed favorable to the change; but the double rank Poinsett's tactics was that used by Sheridan's Cavalry in the Valley campaign, and by James H. Wilson's 17,000 cavalymen in the last brilliant drive of the great war.

Apparently the Cavalry Service Regulations conform quite closely to that used by our successful Cavalry during the Civil War.

3. My observations at the Winchester Cavalry camp, and subsequent duty with a squadron, leads me to believe that, granting the war conclusions enumerated in the first paragraph of this paper, the Cavalry Service Regulations approach very closely the proper drill for war, except as follows:

(a) The use of signals should cease with the squadron commander, and not extend to higher units, except under most favorable conditions.

(b) Squadron and platoon commanders must be free to leave their normal positions whenever other considerations require it, announcing the guide during their absence.

(c) Advances in column of platoons should be subordinated to advances in column of twos or fours (column of squads or route column).

(d) The regimental organization should be such that the regimental commander commands the squadrons (troops) through his majors. This will allow of control of a regiment of the maximum number of rifles, in keeping with the increased importance of cavalry fire action.

OBJECTIONS TO DOUBLE RANK ANSWERED.

4. It might also be enlightening to consider some of the objections raised to double rank and the Service Regulations by officers whose opinions should receive careful thought:

(a) *Objection:* As our Cavalry will probably not be used in masses, but probably in small groups for delaying actions, screening and reconnaissance, the single rank regulations are ideal as compared with the Service Regulations.

Answer: The first premise is not well taken, as in any serious war our Cavalry will certainly be used in large masses; not necessarily massed for shock action, but massed for concentration, for maneuvering and for ultimate dismounted fire action. For this use the Service Regulations are ideal.

(b) *Obj.:* The single rank drill regulations (C.D.R.) lends itself to economy of administration, control of enlisted men, facility of replacing losses, and simplification of horse training.

Ans.: Economy of administration will depend upon the organization (par. 3 (d) herein); but a double rank formation gives easier control of men through less dispersion; losses in the front rank are readily replaced from the rear rank, and there is always the last resort of forming single rank when the double rank formation is seriously depleted. My experience has been that the double rank drill does not require more horse training than the single.

(c) *Obj.:* As the depth of cavalry formations has steadily decreased in recent years, double rank will be retrogression; infantry forms for combat in a thick skirmish line, and cavalry in single rank for dismounted fire action.

Ans.: The argument is fallacious. Just as the double rank for infantry is an excellent maneuver formation preparatory to skirmishing, so the double rank cavalry formation is an excellent preparatory maneuver for dismounting to fight on foot or, in the exceptional case, for the mounted charge.

(d) *Obj.:* Cavalry in single rank can change from line to column of fours; if formed in double rank it cannot do so readily.

Ans.: Cavalry in double rank can move from line into column of squads (or route column) with the greatest ease and despatch.

(e) *Obj.:* There is a disadvantage in training men and horses to march in a rear rank; habitual marching in the rear rank does not give the training that a cavalry soldier should have.

Ans.: This objection is as weak against double rank cavalry as it would be if urged against double rank infantry; the same men and horses should not be habitually marched in the rear rank.

(f) *Obj.:* One argument for double rank is that during a charge the rear rank men will fill gaps in the front rank. It is believed that few rear rank troopers will find their way into the front rank during a charge, and those who do not do so are wasted.

Ans.: This objection is academic and not borne out by experience. All reports agree that a charge in double rank has more momentum than in single rank. Even though few rear rank men fill gaps during the charge, they fill them eventually, and the shock of the two lines is practically simultaneous. The ensuing mêlée of double rank is more easily reorganized than two independent single ranks of different organizations.

(g) *Obj.:* A second independent line in single rank, charging, is superior to the rear rank of a double rank formation, in that it is still subject to control after the first line has closed with the enemy; it can change direction or deliver a second shock.

Ans.: This objection is academic, for a charge in double rank is always supported by an additional line in double rank, "still subject to control after the first line has closed," etc.

(h) *Obj.:* Drill in single rank is simpler than drill in double rank; the time required for mastering the technicalities of the drill in single rank is about half that required for double rank.

Ans.: Considering our use of Volunteer Cavalry this is an important point, but appears not to be borne out by experience, and is subject to grave doubt. At the Winchester Cavalry camp it was commented upon that the remarkable progress was probably due in part to the fact that the snap and quick action of the new drill appealed to the imagination of the average trooper more than the more mechanical movements in single rank.

(i) *Obj.:* The claim that the double rank drill has more mobility is a mistake. Suppose a squadron comes suddenly under shrapnel fire and must move quickly to a flank for cover, and immediately afterwards finds favorable opportunity for using rifle fire. If it is in single

rank it can move quickly to a flank by wheeling by fours; if in double rank, and gains ground to a flank by rallying, it is thrown into considerable disorder.

Ans.: The objector overlooks the provisions of Paragraph 335, Cavalry Service Regulations, which allows movement of the double rank to a flank by the command, Fours Right (or Left). Moreover, the double rank regulations encourages the use of the rally in any direction, as an emergency measure.

(j) *Obj.:* The importance of fan-shaped deployments has been greatly exaggerated; deployments by cavalry are usually to a flank; in flank movements the single rank possesses many advantages over the double rank.

Ans.: This statement is also academic. Any disinterested observer at the Winchester Cavalry camp could not help but be struck with the elastic mobility of the new drill for deploying in any direction with the least loss of time, and its advantage over the cumbersome but perhaps more mechanically perfect deployments of the old drill.

(k) *Obj.:* Signals and leadership can be exercised quite as freely in the old drill as in the new; the column of platoons cannot be used as a marching formation for cavalry on American roads.

Ans.: Granted (see remarks under par. 3 herein).

(l) *Obj.:* The three-squadron regiment has a great number of advantages over the six-squadron regiment. Balck says that tactical considerations argue for four-squadron regiments; economy for six-squadron regiments.

Ans.: In my opinion, and especially considering the preliminary reports from the latest and greatest war, the large three-squadron regiment of our Service is preferable to the four-squadron or six-squadron European regiment. The latter are obviously more mobile for shock action than the large regiment, and at the Winchester camp the six-squadron regiment was apparently adopted as a wise mean between the small four-squadron, mobile-shock-action regiment, and our less mobile twelve-troop, dismounted action legal regiment.

However, it would now seem that with dismounted fire action of increased importance it would be unwise to reduce the number of rifles in a cavalry regiment merely to increase its mobility for the very occasional use of shock tactics. Moreover, each squadron of three or four troops under a major is such an extremely mobile unit for either mounted or dismounted work that a squadron can easily be detached for such work as a four-squadron or six-squadron European regiment would be called upon to perform.

5. Consideration is therefore invited to either one of the following organizations for our cavalry regiment:

(a) Apply the Cavalry Service Regulations to our present three-squadron, twelve-troop regiment; each troop to be kept at war strength, and to be formed in double rank with three platoons of four squads each.

(b) Apply the Cavalry Service Regulations to a three-squadron, nine-troop regiment, each troop to be kept at war strength, and to be formed in double rank with three or four platoons, of four squads each; the additional troops, to consist of one machine-gun troop, one headquarters troop (including band, scouts, motor cyclists and demolition squad), and one pack train.

6. Of course Paragraph 1, Preface to the Service Regulations, as well as Paragraph 539, should be modified to indicate that while extreme mobility is now and in the future one of the most important qualities of good cavalry, mounted combat can no longer be considered its main rôle, except in operating against hostile cavalry.

C. D. RHODES, Major of Cavalry.

ENDORING OUR CALL TO ARMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In these troublesome times, so full of all manner of possibilities, every newspaper and magazine, and nearly every thinking citizen is trying to discover some honorable way out of the woods, yet to get out with lasting results for peace, honor and American interests, which, properly, are the true interests of all humanity.

We hear so much about the unpreparedness of this country for war, should war be thrust upon us without months of warning, and that is the way of modern wars. We have heard so much about vast quantities of war materials and ammunition being sold to Europe and Mexico, and the scandalous lack of the very same for our own use, should we need them. We hear a great deal about the urgent need of field artillery, machine guns, torpedoes, etc., for our own forces, should their need arise. We know of our shortages of fighting ships of various types and men to man them, and many other things of vast importance, of vital interest to the very existence of our nation in its proper place among nations. And, not knowing, for a fact, what the outcome of our present precarious situation with Germany, or Mexico, will be; and, knowing it is indeed a poor time to learn to swim after one has been thrown into deep water, it seems that this is an especially fortunate opportunity to call Congress in an extra session that it may be on hand to back up the President and render him assistance, as well as to take care, without delay, of very important matters, neglected during the last two or three sessions.

It is a rare opportunity to demonstrate to any doubters (not a few of them at home) that, at least, we are in earnest in our demands in the interests of humanity on both sides of the ocean, by at once mobilizing every fighting unit of our Army and Navy, manning every gun and ship, putting to the test our means of transportation, equipment, etc. Then count noses; go through every nook and corner with a fine tooth-comb, weed out the figureheads, strengthen the weak spots. It would serve the country well to call out every line of reserve and then enough volunteers to have a complete mobile army of one million men in the field fully equipped and under proper training. Then, if they be not needed, we pray they would not, send them home to pursue paths of peace and commerce.

Can anyone estimate the real value of such a course? Yes, it would cost a few million dollars, but think of the results in probably preventing a very costly war at once, at any rate setting at nought the wholesome fear of most of our citizens that we are in a bad way for defense and offense. Show up our weak spots that never come to light excepting under such a test; give our general officers and their departments valuable training and exercise, and most of all, actually train one million men who would, for years to come, be an asset of inestimable value to the nation for the future.

There is also a possibility that after the present clouds have passed, a world police army may be organized, each country contributing according to its population and territory. From our then trained and equipped Army we could graduate to this new force our best, always keeping a sufficient force at home to

cope with local emergencies. Is not this worthy of consideration? Would it not be better (and cheaper) than a lack of confidence at home and ridicule abroad?

WALTER A. JOHNSON.

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION INQUIRY.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on June 5 ordered a court of inquiry to determine all matters in connection with certain irregularities concerning the recent annual examinations in the Department of Languages at the Naval Academy. The court is composed of: Capt. R. L. Russell, U.S.N., president; Capt. A. T. Long, Comdr. L. R. De Steiguer, U.S.N., members; and Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Watts, U.S.N., judge advocate. None of these officers has been recently associated with the administration of the Academy.

The court opened its sessions at the Naval Academy on June 7, to carry on a broad investigation into the whole subject of "gouging," or the use of unfair means in recitations and examinations. It is understood that Secretary Daniels is firm in the position that the authorities of the academy must be supported in their attempts to maintain a high standard of conduct. One of the first acts of the court was to direct that all of its proceedings should be open to the public.

Three midshipmen were dismissed on June 5 by order of the Secretary of the Navy, their dismissal being approved by the President. They are C. C. Gill, Tennessee, Second Class; Ralph R. Byers, Indiana, and John G. Criaan, California, Third Class. One of the midshipmen was dismissed on the ground that he had attempted to bribe a civilian employee at the academy to obtain for him a set of certain examination questions. The other two were dismissed on the ground that they were found to have broken into the room of one of the professors in an effort to obtain information as to their ratings in an examination. Their cases, it is understood, are not directly connected with those involved in the present investigation.

As a result of investigation by the Naval Academy authorities into the irregularities at the annual examinations seven midshipmen were recommended for dismissal and their cases are in the hands of the Secretary awaiting the findings of the present court of inquiry. It was discovered at the time of the annual examinations that practically all of the midshipmen were in a position to obtain in advance copies of the questions that were to be asked in the French and Spanish examinations for all four classes. When this became known the authorities at the academy threw out the examinations of the First and Second Classes, which had been held, and the plans for the examination of the Third and Fourth Classes were changed. New examinations in Spanish and French were prescribed. The contention of the majority of the midshipmen was that the examination questions came to them through the mails from an anonymous source, that it was not known that these were the actual questions to be submitted in the examinations, and that the set was merely passed along as "good dope," in the parlance of the academy. It had been the custom to pass around copies of examination questions of previous years as a guide for "boning" for "exams."

The testimony taken by the board of investigation composed of officers at the academy was read at the first session of the special court, on Monday. Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the academy, was the first witness called, and said that there was reason to believe that attempts had been made to enter the desks of the heads of at least four departments to obtain the examination questions.

The record of testimony showed that a number of midshipmen admitted that they recognized the official questions, but none had reported. Asked his reason for this failure, Harvey E. Overesch, captain of the football team, and now an ensign, declared that if he had he would have departed from the custom of the three last classes that had graduated, and that he had been told by officers that the leak of examination questions had frequently occurred. He said further that practically every member of his class had the use of the questions, so that none had an advantage.

It was the theory of the academy authorities that the questions in Spanish were stolen and came into the possession of Midm. James E. Moss, Third Class, and that Moss showed them to other midshipmen, or furnished them with copies. Moss admitted this, but claimed the questions were sent him by mail by an unknown friend, and that he did not know that they were stolen questions. Admiral Fullam recommended for dismissal every midshipman who saw the original copies, claiming that their character was clearly indicated by their form. Other midshipmen, who saw only copies, were not recommended for punishment.

Counsel representing some of the accused midshipmen, and their parents, were present at the session on Monday. During Admiral Fullam's testimony he was interrupted and contradicted by Robert Moss, of counsel for the accused youths and the father of one of them, Mr. Moss being cautioned by Captain Russell, the presiding officer of the court. Counsel for the midshipmen also protested to the court against their clients being kept under arrest. Representative Carlin, of counsel, asked the court to direct their release, but was referred to Superintendent Fullam. The latter refused to grant the request. Secretary Daniels was asked by telegraph to order it, but announced next day that he would not order their release.

The seven midshipmen under specific charges are Ralph McK. Nelson, jr., New York; Chaplin E. Evans, Virginia; Stuart A. Hamilton, Connecticut; Leonard P. Wessels, North Carolina; Donald B. Duncan, Michigan; Thomas W. Harrison, jr., Virginia, and James E. Moss, Maryland. Nelson is a member of the First Class which graduated last Friday. His diploma was withheld. He stood third in his class.

In a set of resolutions prepared on their own behalf by the members of the First Class, it is admitted that practically every member of the class saw the questions in advance, though only one member, Nelson, was recommended for dismissal. An effort was made to get this paper to Secretary Daniels, but it is not known whether it was successful. Midshipmen Holcombe and Ward, presidents of the Second and Third Class, also stated that the advance matter was in the possession of nearly every member of the class.

A question as to the guilt of the seven accused midshipmen turns upon the color of the paper they used in preparing for the examination. It is understood that the officers composing the board which originally investigated, recognized that helps for examination were sometimes given out by instructors, but took the ground

that these were always issued on yellow paper. The papers which the accused midshipmen used are understood to have been the white sheets commonly used as the official examination sheets. The defense of the accused is that they received the questions from a source unknown to them, thought it merely a friendly suggestion, and did not know they were the actual questions on examination until they entered the class room. The position taken by the academy authorities was that the papers as received by Midshipman Moss contained clear indications that they were actually copies of examinations, and that every midshipman who saw them sufficiently to judge what they were, and failed to report it to the authorities, was guilty of fraud or abetting fraud. It was on this theory that those who saw and handled the white sheets were recommended for dismissal, while those who saw only copies were not punished.

Admiral Fullam in his testimony spoke of the efforts he had made to impress the midshipmen with the culpability of using unfair means, and the opportunities that they had for understanding his position in the matter. He placed in evidence a circular he had sent to parents urging their co-operation with him, and said that he had addressed the midshipmen as a body on several occasions. He instanced three cases during the year when midshipmen had been dismissed for gouging or other dishonorable behavior.

SESSION ON TUESDAY.

Admiral Fullam was again a witness at the second session on Tuesday. He indicated his strong feeling in the matter of securing political influence to overcome the action of the academy authorities. He said that the services of United States Senators John Walter Smith and Blair Lee, of Maryland, and others had been secured in the interest of Midshipman Moss and urged that nothing could be done for the promotion of discipline and the maintenance of high standards if such interference was to be efficacious.

The cross-examination of Admiral Fullam was undertaken in turn by Messrs. Moss, Hay and Carlin, of counsel for the midshipmen. Mr. Carlin questioned Admiral Fullam about the declaration of that officer alleged to have been made to the presidents of the academy classes that he would resign as Superintendent if his action was not approved in regard to the midship-

(Continued on page 1296.)

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Anna K. MacGregor, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor, of Laredo, Texas, and Lieut. Thomas Kenneth Collins, P.S., were married on April 15, 1915, at Manila, P.I., at the Episcopal Cathedral by the Rev. Charles W. Clash, dean of the cathedral. The bride was given in marriage by Mr. H. W. Newman, of the insular treasury. They will live at Fort Mills.

Miss Elizabeth Mildred Wagner was married from the Shields, Pa., Presbyterian Church, and not Shields, Kas., as we previously noted. Miss Wagner, now Mrs. William Dickinson Shields, is the youngest daughter of the late Col. Arthur Lockwood Wagner, and Mrs. Wagner.

The marriage of Miss Frances Edna Cochran, daughter of Mrs. Josephine E. Cochran, of Dallas, Texas, and Ensign Joseph H. Chadwick, U.S.N., class of 1915, Naval Academy, was solemnized June 5 at Annapolis, Md., by the Rev. Dr. Walter G. McNeil, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Straborn, Green street. The bridal party entered the parlor between ribbons forming an aisle held by Masters John S. and Charles A. Straborn, little sons of Mr. and Mrs. Straborn. The bride was attended by Miss Jessie Rowland, of Elkton, Md., and the groom's only attendant was Ensign Noble Withers, U.S.N., a classmate of the groom. The bride wore a becoming gown of blue gabardine and hat to match, with a corsage of bride's buds and valley lilies. The maid of honor wore a white velvet suit, with corsage of pink rose buds. The ceremony was witnessed only by the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Straborn, and the classmates of the bridegroom who remained over. A small reception followed the ceremony. After a week at Old Point Comfort Ensign and Mrs. Chadwick will leave for Boston, by sea, the home of the bridegroom. Ensign Chadwick will later join his ship, the U.S.S. Kansas, to which he has been assigned.

Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Minnie McGill Nixon, of Aberdeen, Miss., were married at New Orleans, La., May 24, 1915.

Miss Katherine Ellen Posey, daughter of Adrian Posey, banker, and Ensign Louis R. De Roode, U.S.N., class 1915, Naval Academy, son of Mrs. Rudolph De Roode, of Glens Falls, N.Y., were married at La Plata, Md., June 7, 1915, by the Rev. F. X. Mulvaney, of Bowie. Ensign Preston Marshall, U.S.N., was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Minnette E. Paine, of New York city; Miss Nonica Sharretts, of Plainfield, N.J.; Katherina McComas Wallace, of Cambridge, Md.; Estelle Anderson, of Houston, Texas; Anna Brown, of La Plata, and Lucy Posey, sister of the bride. The ushers were Ensigns Powell McC. Rhea, Leverett S. Lewis, Robert O. Glover, Tully Shelly, Francis S. Low and F. Paul Culbert.

Miss Agnes Elmer Cabell, daughter of Lieut. Col. de R. C. Cabell and Mrs. Cabell, 10th U.S. Cav., was married June 5, 1915, at Annapolis, Md., to Ensign Edouard V. M. Isaacs, U.S.N., class of 1915, Naval Academy, at St. Mary's Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Barron, rector. The bride's only attendant was Miss Mae Guthrie, of Washington, and the groom's best man was Ensign Forrest Libbenow, a classmate. Two other classmates, Ensigns M. B. Arnold and J. T. Brown, acted as ushers. The bride wore a becoming gown of bronze crepe de chine, with hat to match, and corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids, and carried a white prayer book. The maid of honor wore old rose crepe, with corsage of pink sweet peas. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at Carvel Hall to the wedding party, and the following guests: Mrs. B. Isaacs, of Chicago, mother of the groom; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Isaacs, of Chicago, brother and sister-in-law of the groom; Mrs. J. Z. H. Scott, of Galveston, Texas; Mrs. Charles Hobart, of Washington, D.C., an aunt of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Straborn, and Rev. Father Barron, of Annapolis. The young couple left immediately after the breakfast for a wedding trip south, before Ensign Isaacs joins the U.S.S. Kansas, to which he has been assigned.

The first member of the class of 1915, Naval Academy, to wed was Ensign H. H. Chenoweth, U.S.N., who married Miss Rebecca E. Metz, of Altoona, Pa., on June 4, at 12:40 p.m., less than an hour after he had received his commission as an officer of the United States Navy. The marriage took place in the Naval Academy

chapel, and the ceremony was performed by Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., chaplain to the Naval Academy. The bride was unattended. The best man was Ensign R. R. Adams, U.S.N., honor man of the class of 1915. The only witnesses were the parents of the bride and groom. The marriage was kept a secret as the groom wished to avoid the interested eyes of his late classmates. The accommodating clerk of the Anne Arundel Circuit Court was one of the parties to the plot and did not divulge the issuing of the license to marry.

The marriage of Lieut. William Whitelaw Gordon, Cav., and Miss Martha Thurmond, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Seymour Thurmond, of El Paso, Texas, was solemnized June 2, 1915, at the First Presbyterian Church, of El Paso. The church was filled with friends, and the pulpit platform was decorated with white lilies and cape jasmine with potted plants and ferns. At each end of the platform a miniature tree of green was placed. The marriage ceremony was performed by Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th U.S. Inf., and the opening part of the service delivered by Rev. Charles L. Overstreet, pastor of the church. The blessing and final prayer to the bride and groom being said by Chaplain Axton. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Anne Thurmond, and the best man was Capt. E. G. Peyton, 18th U.S. Inf. The bride was given in marriage by her father. As there was no reception the bride and groom stopped in the church vestibule to receive the good wishes of their friends as they passed from the church. The bride received many beautiful presents. She is the younger daughter of Judge and Mrs. Thurmond, of El Paso. The groom has been in El Paso for the past year and has been aide-de-camp to Gen. John J. Pershing, but was recently transferred for duty with the 4th Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon left on the afternoon train for San Francisco, where they will spend a month before joining the groom's regiment. The bride's going away costume was of blue taffeta silk and she wore a white chip hat.

The wedding of Miss Bonnie Miller, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to Capt. Charles M. Walson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., which took place on June 2, 1915, at the Miller home, was a most beautiful affair, followed by a large and brilliant reception which was attended by hundreds of friends of the young people. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Kean Miller, as matron of honor and by Miss Emma Zane and Miss Flora Hamilton as bridesmaids while little "Bobbie" McChrystal was the ring bearer. Captain Walson's best man was 1st Lieut. Walter P. Davenport, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who had come from the border to attend his friend. The bride's gown was of the most exquisite lace made with flounces in the prevailing style. Her court train fell from her shoulders and her long veil of tulle, fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms, fell the length of the train. Her bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley, and the only jewel she wore was a lavalliere of diamonds set in platinum, the gift of the bridegroom. The members of the bridal party all carried the tiny Cecil Brunner roses and all wore picturesque Shepherdess hats trimmed with pink roses and tied beneath their chins. The home was gorgeous with lovely flowers, and an elaborate supper was served in buffet style. Outdoors, canvas, stretched for dancing, covered the tennis court, and here throngs of young people danced. On the side veranda punch was served. Capt. and Mrs. Walson will enjoy a trip through the East during his leave.

A wedding of interest in Navy circles was solemnized June 5, 1915, in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., when Miss Agnes Wirt Hall was given in marriage by her grandfather, Rear Admiral Thom Williamson, U.S. N., to Ensign Alfred Haken Tawressey, U.S.N., son of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Tawressey, U.S.N., of Philadelphia. Dr. Joseph McComas, rector of St. Anne's Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by Chaplain Cassard, U.S. Naval Academy. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin, veiled with lace caught to the dress with clusters of orange blossoms. A court train, handsomely trimmed with pearls, fell from her shoulders. Her long tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms, was trimmed with duchess lace and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Julian Williamson Hall was maid of honor for her sister. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Hall Wilson, of Pittsburgh, cousin of the bride; Miss Mary Graham Burrage, daughter of Captain Burrage, U.S.N.; Miss Alice Brice and Miss Virginia Mullins, of Washington, D.C. The maid of honor was gowned in blue taffeta, draped with flowered chiffon, a tulle waist and bolero of taffeta. The bridesmaids' dresses were of yellow taffeta, with draperies of flowered chiffon. All wore large leghorn hats, adorned with a single yellow rose and velvet streamers of old blue. They carried armfuls of yellow roses. The ushers were Ensign Philip W. Yeatman, U.S.N.; Ensign R. E. Perry, U.S.N.; Ensign John Moyer, U.S.N.; Ensign Alexander Early, U.S.N., and Ensign J. T. Manning, U.S.N., classmates of the groom, and Ensign R. H. Blair, U.S.N.; Ensign Forrest K. Libenow, U.S.N., and Ensign Ralph Kiely, U.S.N., of the class of 1915. The best man was Mr. John Tawressey, brother of the groom. Rear Admiral Williamson and the groom and ushers wore special full dress uniforms. A reception followed the wedding at the home of the bride's grandparents, 185 Prince George street. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, laurel, roses, peonies and festoons of daisies. Receiving with Ensign and Mrs. Tawressey were the bride's mother, Mrs. Carvel Hall, in a gown of embroidered chiffon and lace, and Mrs. J. G. Tawressey, mother of the groom, in black lace over white satin. Among the out-of-town guests, besides the groom's parents, were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wilson, of Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall Harris, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Garrett, Mrs. Robert Gamble, Mrs. Iredel Iglehart, Mr. and Mrs. Nesbet Turnbull, Miss Louisa Robinson, all of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Blair, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Libenow and Miss Frances Rutter, of Spokane, Wash.; Miss Mary Price, of Philadelphia; Paymr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N.; Mrs. McCook, the Misses Eastman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Zane, of Washington, D.C.; and from Annapolis, Capt. and Mrs. Burrage, Med. Dir. and Mrs. McCormick, Comdr. and Mrs. Phelps and Comdr. and Mrs. Traut. An interesting feature of the reception was the announcement of the engagement of Miss Julia Williamson Hall, second daughter of Mrs. Carvel Hall, to Ensign Roswell Hadfield Blair, U.S.N. Ensign Blair, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Blair, of Milwaukee, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, of the class of 1915. The wedding is expected to take place next spring. Ensign and Mrs. Alfred Haken Tawressey left for a trip north, after which he will join his ship, the U.S.S. Michigan, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. They will probably spend the summer in Jamestown, R.I.

(Continued on page 1296.)

Capt. John K. Knapp, U.S.N., at present on duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., as a member of the Naval Examining Board for the promotion of officers, has been selected by Secretary Daniels as commandant of the navy yard, Philadelphia, which billet has recently been vacated by the selection of Rear Admiral Benson, the former commandant, for Chief of Naval Operations. Captain Knapp graduated from the Naval Academy in 1878, having been appointed in 1874 from Missouri. He is one of the senior captains of the Navy, and probably will not again be ordered to sea duty until he has been promoted to the rank of rear admiral, which will be in the course of the next two years. He has a well rounded experience, and has served in many parts of the world. As captain he commanded the U.S.S. Connecticut in the Battleship Fleet for two years, and was detached from that vessel in October, 1914, and ordered to his present duties. He has had several tours of duty at the Washington Navy Yard, a short tour at the naval proving ground, and on one tour of duty was hydrographer of the Navy Department. Some years ago he was specially ordered by the Navy Department to investigate certain labor troubles at the navy yards, and this, with his experience at the Washington Navy Yard and his ability as an executive and administrator, render his selection as commandant of the large navy yard at Philadelphia a most suitable one. Some years ago when the Navy was suffering from disastrous accidents arising from "flarebacks" Captain Knapp, then on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, invented and developed an apparatus for the expulsion of the gas from the gun outward, so as to greatly reduce the chance of unfortunate accidents. Three summers ago he attended the summer conference at the Naval War College, and from there was ordered to command the battleship Connecticut. He will be detached from his present duties on June 17, and a day or so later will assume command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The following is a list of the officials selected for the conduct of the National Matches to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., during the month of October. The designation of these officers has been made early in order that the necessary preliminary arrangements for the matches may be perfected in time: Executive officer, Col. Richard M. Blatchford, Inf., U.S.A.; assistant executive officer, Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, N.G., state of Maine; assistant executive officer, Capt. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C.; adjutant, Capt. William H. Clifton, Jr., 13th U.S. Cav.; assistant to adjutant, 1st Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th Inf., U.S.A.; quartermaster, Capt. L. E. Hanson, 9th U.S. Inf.; assistant to quartermaster, Major George H. Weller, N.G. Fla.; statistical officer, Capt. Caleb N. Layton, N.G. Fla.; signal officer, 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C.; surgeon, Major Arthur W. Morse, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Colonel Blatchford is in command of the Musketry School at Fort Sill, Okla. Lieutenant Colonel Dooley is Chief Ordnance Officer of the state of Maine. Capt. William C. Harlee is Assistant Director of Target Practice in the Navy Department. Captain Clifton has for several years been captain of the Cavalry team in the National Matches. In the last National Match his team won first place. Captain Hanson has been quartermaster of former National Matches. Major Weller was the quartermaster in the Divisional Matches held in Florida and has charge of the equipment of the National Guard of Florida at the state rifle range. Captain Layton was statistical officer of the Divisional Matches held at Jacksonville last year. Lieutenant Sullivan is on duty with the Signal Company of the Marine Corps at Philadelphia. He was formerly a member of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. Major Morse is now on duty at Fort Barancas, Fla.

Gustav Stahl, the German reservist, whose affidavit that the Lusitania was an armed vessel was cited in the German reply to President Wilson's note, was locked up in the Tombs prison, New York city, June 10, in default of \$10,000 bail on a charge of perjury preferred by an Assistant U.S. District Attorney. Stahl was arrested by Thomas D. McCarthy, U.S. Marshal, as he came from the Grand Jury room in the Federal Building late June 10. Prior to that Stahl had detailed to the Grand Jurors a story which is said to have substantiated the affidavits which were presented by the German Embassy to the State Department. This recital before the Grand Jury followed three days of examination by Department of Justice agents. The proceedings under which Stahl was taken into court were undertaken by the Department of Justice, under instructions from the State Department, to learn if a conspiracy existed to defraud the United States by the presentation of false affidavits in the Lusitania incident. The proceedings were directed against Paul Koenig, chief of detectives of the Hamburg-American steamship line, who, it was said, received Stahl's affidavit and sent it to Washington through German agencies. Koenig is said to have been known to Stahl under the name of "Stemler." It is said that the actions of certain Germans prominent in New York and in Washington will be the subject of inquiry by the Grand Jury.

The Secretary of the Navy is greatly pleased with the decision in favor of the Government against the E. W. Bliss Company by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, reported on page 1292. "This opinion of Judge Cox," said Secretary Daniels, "is so sound it will meet with the approval of the American people. I am pleased that the able Judge has approved in this decision the policy which was urged upon Congress in both my annual reports. The Government should be in a position to manufacture powder, guns, torpedoes, submarines and at least a portion of its fighting ships for the reasons given by Judge Cox and for the additional reasons urged in my last report to Congress."

The great mortality among officers in the European armies in the present war, as shown by the published lists of casualties, shows, in the opinion of the Newark Evening Star, the great importance of having an over-supply of trained officers in time of peace, with schools for keeping up the supply. In the United States there is only one regular military academy, West Point, which graduates each year only about enough men to fill up vacancies in the Army. "The National Guard," the Star says, "is a preparatory school for the soldier. In the Civil War it furnished hundreds of poorly trained officers, who had to learn their lessons in actual service. The science of war was then much simpler than it is

to-day and more is required of the officer now. But as armies must have officers, why should not the National Guard be over-officered so as to provide a reserve? There are sixty infantry companies in New Jersey. If each company had an additional lieutenant there would be sixty officers in training. The increase would be contrary to Army Regulations, but Congress could provide for that. In this way the National Guard of the country would have hundreds of extra officers. As it is there is no reserve whatever to take the place of losses in war."

Experiments are being conducted by a number of inventors with thermit as a filler for a shell or a bomb. One of the inventors is of the opinion that thermit can be used in connection with another chemical as a gas producing projectile. Some time ago the War Department made a number of tests with thermit filled shells, but they were not a success. The ignition of thermit produces molten iron, which it was thought could be scattered over a larger area and would prove more destructive than shrapnel. But the tests demonstrated that the iron produced by the igniting of thermit chilled so rapidly that none of the results expected from it was attained. It was comparatively a harmless shell, and after a thorough test of the material the plan to use thermit in shells was abandoned. The possibility of developing a gas producing shell by the use of thermit has revived interest in this scheme, and it is possible that thermit will eventually be used in shells and bombs. Thermit is a mixture composed of finely divided aluminum and a metallic oxide, as iron, chromium or manganese oxide. When such a mixture is brought to a sufficient temperature the oxygen of the metallic oxide unites with the aluminum, causing an enormous rise in temperature, probably up to 3,000° C., and forming molten metal and a fluid slag.

The War Department has refused to give officers who are to return from the Philippines permission to bring their private mounts with them. This is because of the rigid restrictions of the Agriculture Department on the importation of horses from the Philippines because of their fear of infection. Under the regulations of the Agriculture Department, when an animal is to be brought from the Islands it is necessary to take a blood specimen and forward it to the Department before the horse is placed aboard the ship. The blood is tested, and if it is found to be infected a wireless message is sent to the ship and all the horses are thrown overboard. Under the quarantine regulations against sura, the master of the ship is liable to arrest if he brings any infected animal within 500 miles of an American port. As the Agriculture Department has repeatedly refused to modify its regulations, the War Department deemed it wise not to issue any permits to bring the horses home with the troops. This will be a disappointment to a great many officers, who have mounts which they prize highly.

In an official communication signed "von Jagow, Minister for Foreign Affairs," and received by our State Department June 3, the German government explains that the American steamer Gulfight was mistaken by the German submarine which sank her for an English steamer, the fact that she carried the American flag being first observed at the moment of firing the shot. "There can be no doubt," the German despatch says, "according to the attendant circumstances, that the attack is to be attributed to an unfortunate accident, and no to the fault of the commander. The German government expresses its regrets to the Government of the United States concerning this incident, and declares itself ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens." The possibility of a similar error in the case of the American steamer Cushing, attacked by a German flying machine, is admitted and information is asked to enable the German government to finally determine the fact.

"The independence of our country," Rear Admiral Wainwright, U.S.N., is reported to have said, "depends upon the strength of the Navy. This does not mean necessarily our independence as an organized government, although even that might be involved, but it does mean freedom to hold or carry out our policies and to extend our commerce. Without a Navy of sufficient strength the 'Monroe Doctrine,' 'The Open Door,' 'Oriental Exclusion,' must be relinquished at the bidding of those nations possessing naval and military strength, and we must adopt their views and accept as our portion so much of the world's commerce as they in their kindness may concede. To all of us who prefer to live by our own exertions, rather than upon the charity of others, a strong fleet is a national necessity, and, in the present state of world politics, the value of our Navy well warrants mortgaging the future if our present wealth is insufficient."

The School of Application for Infantry officers of the N.G.N.Y. will begin at the state rifle range at Peekskill June 12 and continue until June 25. The provisional company to be used in connection with the instruction will be under command of Capt. Albert T. Rich, 71st N.Y. (first lieutenant, 3d U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor). Other officers of the U.S. Army who are on duty with the N.G.N.Y. as inspector-instructors who will be on duty at the school are the following: Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, Major William Weigel, Capt. W. E. Welsh, J. L. Gilbreth and G. H. White, 1st Lieuts. C. B. Hodges and Russell James. The officers of the National Guard to be on duty at headquarters are Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapin and E. Olmsted, Majors J. M. Hutchinson and A. L. Regan, Capt. F. C. Ringer, A. Wendt and T. M. Sherman. This school is a most valuable element in the instruction of officers.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila on June 5 with twenty-one officers and 347 casuals. The Army transport Logan sailed June 5 from San Francisco for Manila with Captains Lynch, 24th Inf., Phisterer, C.A.C.; Lieutenants Hatch, Andrews, 1st F.A., Guthrie, Heinrich, O'Hara, C.A.C., Green, 25th Inf., Brewer, Landreth, P.S.; Acting Dental Surgeons Matthews, White. Hawaiian recruits: Engineers, 6; Cavalry, 4th 67, unassigned 1; 1st Field Artillery, 7; Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, 29; Infantry, 1st 37, 2d 35, 25th 3, colored, unassigned, 56. Casuals: Hospital Corps, 1; post non-commissioned staff, 1; Quartermaster Corps, 1; Signal Corps, 2; line, 11. Philippine recruits: Engineers,

4; unassigned, Cavalry 11, Field Artillery 1, Coast Artillery Corps 6, Infantry, white 15, colored 114. Casuals: Hospital Corps, 60; post non-commissioned staff, 7; Quartermaster Corps, 10; Signal Corps, 1; Engineers, 2; line, 4.

The latest type of portable radio telegraphic apparatus constructed under the direction of the Signal Corps office at Washington under favorable conditions may be operated at a distance of 150 miles, and under all conditions can be depended upon to send 100 miles. It is designed for use at divisional headquarters, and its crew consists of two chauffeurs, two messengers and one non-commissioned officer in charge. This crew is sufficient to put up the sixty-foot mast, which is of the umbrella type, in about five minutes. The outfit, which weighs complete about 5,000 pounds, is placed on a commercial type of three-quarter-ton truck chassis, which will make it possible to produce a large number of the radio tractors in a comparatively short time.

The Detroit Free Press well says: "The tendency to confuse a selfish evasion of the patriotic duty of supporting one's country and its cause before the world with a genuine moral reprobation of war is a genuine danger confronting the Republic. It is, all things considered, the most serious danger from an international viewpoint now before the country. The United States would in time recover from a disastrous war in which it was the victim of military unpreparedness alone, but nothing could save it if a dryrot of selfishness should spread and corrupt the life of the nation until it was saturated with effeminate softness."

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, in an interview at Tacoma, Wash., on June 5 announced that he has prepared and will introduce in the next Congress a bill to create and train a force of reserves who would be ready to defend the United States in case of emergency. The bill as outlined by Senator Cummins would empower the Government to turn eight of the interior forts and barracks that no longer have strategic value into military schools. To these schools would be appointed boys in the same manner as they are appointed to Annapolis and West Point. They would receive training that would enable them to take commissions in the reserve or Militia.

The plans approved by President Wilson for the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics provide that Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer of the Army, shall be chairman of the committee; and Naval Constr. H. C. Richardson, U.S.N., secretary. The executive committee consists of General Scriven, chairman; Constructor Richardson, secretary; Capt. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, U.S.A., Prof. Charles F. Marvin, Prof. Joseph Ames and Dr. S. E. Stratton.

Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews, U.S.M.C., has been appointed captain of the Marine Corps rifle team which is to participate in the National Rifle Match. Lieutenant Matthews made such an excellent record with the team last year that he was reappointed, and is now at the Winthrop range getting ready for the tryout of the candidates for the team. The 2d Regiment of U.S. Marines will be sent from Philadelphia to patrol the range and act as markers.

As there seems to be some doubt regarding the width of lace on the full dress coat collar and trousers of a vice admiral in the U.S. Navy, the following official data may be found of interest: The width of lace on the coat collar and trousers is one and three-fourths inches, and on the sleeve two inches, with two and one-half inch stripes above it. The blouse collar device is an anchor, with three stars between the anchor and the collar opening.

The "National Provisional Committee" have issued invitations for a conference which will be held on Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 17, for the purpose of considering the adoption of proposals for a League of Peace, and deciding upon steps to be taken with a view to obtaining the support of public opinion and of governments. The Hon. William Howard Taft will preside.

At the convention of the National Security League to be held at the Astor Hotel June 14 and 15, there will be an interesting exhibit from the New York National Guard of various equipment. Major General O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard, at once gave his approval to the exhibit and various commanding officers responded quickly to the request to send various exhibits.

Reinforced concrete is being largely used in the construction of new quarters in the Hawaiian Territory and the Philippines. In comfort and convenience the new quarters are a great improvement upon the old ones, having due regard to the circulation of air and porches that can be used for sleeping quarters.

How to neutralize the submarines is a question perplexing the wits of naval constructors and civilian inventors. It is an old maxim of war that where you mine you can countermine, and no doubt some method will be found for protection against underwater attack.

Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th U.S. Inf., has been detailed to take a course in the School of the Line. There are still eight or nine vacancies in the school, to which officers who are recommended by their commanders will be detailed if they are eligible.

The papers in the case of Capt. Charles M. Allen, 2d U.S. Field Art., have not been received at the War Department. It is understood that he has been found physically unfit for service by the board.

Companies E and H, 19th U.S. Inf., now at Galveston, Texas, have been ordered to proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for station on July 1.

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION INQUIRY.

(Continued from page 1294.)

men, and that he would rather be "captain of a collier" than to remain under such circumstances. Admiral Fullam replied that he had made substantially the same declaration to Secretary Daniels, but that it was not made in a spirit of insubordination, but merely because he did not wish to embarrass his superior if his administration was not satisfactory.

Mr. Hay endeavored to show by cross-examination that many midshipmen equally guilty with the seven had not been prosecuted or punished. This was specially in the interest of Midshipmen Harrison and Duncan, Third Class, found guilty of "moral guilt" in having seen the examination papers and not reporting the matter. Admiral Fullam insisted that there was a strong case against the midshipmen who had seen papers which bore earmarks which indicated their character.

Other witnesses were Capt. G. H. Burrage, Commandant of Midshipmen during the year just closed; Capt. L. H. Chandler, head of the department of ordnance and gunnery; and Comdr. F. A. Traut, head of the department of modern languages. Captain Burrage said that upon hearing a rumor that certain papers had been secured by the midshipmen he asked Mdsn. R. R. Adams, president of the First Class, to trace the matter out, telling him that it was his duty in order to uphold the standards of the academy. Midshipman Adams gave the names of three midshipmen who were known to have had the papers. One of these was Midshipman L. P. Wessell, now under arrest. Midshipman Wessell stated that Mdsn. J. E. Moss had given him the papers and the latter stated that he had received them through the mail from an unknown sender. Captain Burrage said that all the midshipmen made frank statements to him and he believed their avowal that they did not know the paper contained questions that were to be asked on examination. Captain Burrage did not pursue the investigation further, because on the next day a board of investigation was appointed by Admiral Fullam. Captain Chandler said his department gave out no "dope" on examinations. Commander Traut, who was a member of the original board of investigation, asserted that more than half of the papers carried evidence that their makers had access to unfair helps. He said that an answer to a question made by Ensign Walter J. Confer, then a member of the First Class, was identical with an answer on papers found near the examination room and pieced together, even to a slight grammatical error. He also said the copy of questions and answers was in the handwriting of Mdsn. A. C. Rogers.

The essence of the efforts of Judge Advocate Watts was the development of testimony indicating the methods by which examination papers were prepared and guarded. Admiral Fullam admitted frankly that he could give no full information on this subject. This work, he said, was turned over to the heads of departments. Captain Chandler stated that he usually prepared his questions for examination two or three weeks in advance, and that copies were given to all nine of the officers and instructors in his department. He stated that so far as he had known there had never been a leak in his department. He was cross-examined to some extent to bring out the possibility of extra copies being printed and disposed of by his helpers. Commander Traut explained that his examinations were prepared earlier than usual, as he had other work to do in preparing for the cruise. Certain circumstances indicated to him an attempt had been made to open a locked drawer in order to procure examination papers, but on investigation he believed that the attempt had failed.

Speaking of the preparation of papers for examinations Commander Traut said that the printing in mimeograph of the papers for the late annual examination was chiefly done by Prof. Arturo Fernandez, of Modern Language Department, assisted by Instructor Olivet. Both were members of the Printing Committee. The copies and all data were placed in a drawer in his department. Professor Fernandez locked it and had the key. This was on Saturday, May 8. On May 10 Professor Fernandez opened the drawer, and he then called his (Commander Traut's) attention to the fact that a kind of print of the examination papers that he had laid on top of one of the bundles had been removed from its place. This was a complete page with all the questions upon it. Commander Traut said at the time he dismissed the matter and made no more of it; but, in the light of subsequent events, it fixes the time when the papers were stolen. On May 18 Professor Fernandez called his notice to the fact that an effort had been made to pry his desk open, the marks of an instrument showing. Later he found a slight mark on one of the drawers that contained keys to all the drawers in the room where the examination papers were kept. Afterward Professor Cusachs discovered that the key of his desk was gone. Commander Traut said that he was then convinced that an effort was being made to steal the examination papers and he took the papers to his home and reported the matter to the Superintendent.

At the session on Wednesday Captain Russell announced that owing to the testimony of Commander Traut Ensign Confer, of the class which graduated last Friday, and Midshipman Rogers, of the Second Class, had become defendants and would have the right to have counsel. Midshipman Rogers was present, and the same counsel acting for the other midshipmen will act for him. The Superintendent's office had been notified of the status of Ensign Confer, and had asked, through the Bureau of Navigation, that he be recalled from leave and notified of his status. Captain Russell said that owing to the indications that a large number of officers and midshipmen would be involved in the proceedings, the proceedings would not be retraced, but that each would be given opportunities of seeing the whole record and of recalling such witnesses as necessary.

Continuing his testimony, Commander Traut furnished the names of additional midshipmen who had been under a certain amount of suspicion in connection with papers found in the vicinity of the room in which examinations were held. They are H. H. Harrison, A. D. Struble, R. R. Burden, W. J. Nunnally and E. B. Hough, all of whom graduated last Friday, and who are now ensigns; J. T. Davis and A. C. Friend, of the same class, but who were dismissed on another charge the week of graduation, and A. C. Rogers, who has already been connected with the inquiry as a defendant; and Frank R. Marston, G. D. Price and R. J. Waller, of the Second Class.

Counsel for the defendants on cross-examination tried to show that Commander Traut occupied an equivocal position as the practical originator of the prosecution and one of the judges, and also that the board of officers and Superintendent Fullam had discriminated against the seven midshipmen recommended for dismissal. Commander Traut insisted, however, that there was clear evidence of guilt of a most serious nature against the seven only.

At the session on Thursday Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle

was assigned to look after the interests of some of the midshipmen brought into the case by later testimony. Ensign Homer H. Harrison, who was mentioned as having received a full copy of the questions from Midshipman Wessel, and who will be an additional defendant, arrived in Annapolis in the morning. Later in the day Ensigns Walter J. Confer and Arthur D. Struble also took their places as defendants. Midshipmen R. J. Walker, G. D. Price and H. V. P. Baugh, of the present First Class, started to take seats with the defendants, but were warned by the court to leave the room, indicating that they will be called as witnesses. They were also in consultation with Commander Pringle, who acted as counsel for Midshipman Rogers during a portion of the session.

Resuming his testimony, Commander Traut said: "I believe the best system of protecting examination papers at the Naval Academy would be to establish an honor system. I understand that it was in force at the Naval Academy at one time, but was withdrawn, for what reason I do not know."

Prof. C. V. Cusachs, of the modern languages department, who was said to have given advance information to Midshipmen Kriner, Overesch and others, testified on Thursday that he had only stated to these midshipmen that they should pay particular attention to certain portions of the text-book. This information, he said, was given out in the class room. A statement of Professor Cusachs that the defense considered of importance was that sheets of recitation slips used in the department might readily be mistaken for examination sheets, it being one of the contentions of the defense that the sheets received by Midshipman Moss might have been honestly mistaken for papers of another character.

Prof. Arturo Fernandez, of the modern languages department, repeated the testimony of Commander Traut and Professor Cusachs relative to the finding of questions and answers in the vicinity of the examination room after the examination and said that the consensus of opinion of the officers and instructors of the department, based on similarity of answers, was that about eighty per cent. of the class had used unfair means.

PRACTICE CRUISE DELAYED.

The inquiry has interfered seriously with the instruction of the midshipmen this summer. The practice squadron with the members of the new First, Second and Third Classes on board, was held at anchor in the bay opposite the academy. This was in accordance with orders from Washington that sailing be postponed, in order that officers and midshipmen whose testimony might be desired be within convenient call of the court. It had been planned for the battleships Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin to sail from Annapolis June 7 on their practice cruise of 10,319 miles through the canal to the San Francisco Exposition and return. Many of the class graduates last week were also summoned from their homes to testify.

The date of the close of the inquiry is highly problematical. Nearly every witness has indicated in his testimony that the calling of several other witnesses will be necessary. The court has issued subpoenas for more than a hundred witnesses.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd, U.S.N., is promoted to the rank of captain, effective June 9.

The death of Major Alfred B. Putnam, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., promotes Capt. Frank Bell, effective June 9.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1915, Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., has been designated as second in command of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and will assume the rank and hoist the flag of a vice admiral in the Navy. Admiral Mayo was born in Vermont December 8, 1865, and has had a good all round service. He was appointed from Vermont to the Naval Academy in 1872, graduating June, 1876. He was promoted to ensign in 1878, lieutenant (junior grade) in 1885, lieutenant 1890, lieutenant commander 1899, commander in 1905, captain in 1908 and to rear admiral in 1913. After graduation he was ordered to the Asiatic Station, and served on the old Kearsarge, Monocacy and Tennessee, returning to New York in the latter vessel July, 1878. He was on waiting orders and examination for promotion until March, 1879, when he was ordered to the Coast Survey. He joined the Coast Survey schooner Earnest in Puget Sound May, 1879, and served in her until April, 1882. He was again ordered to the Coast Survey, and to the Eagle in May, 1882. He next joined the Yantic in July, 1882, and served until October, 1885. His next assignment was to the Naval Observatory in October, 1885. Other assignments to duty included the following: April 18, 1886, to Coast Survey schooner Earnest, to June, 1889; U.S.S. Jamestown, 1889 to 1892; Branch Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend, 1892 to May, 1895; Bennington, Thetis and Bennington until September, 1898; receiving ship Independence one month, then to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, as inspector of equipment and ordnance, until February, 1901; U.S.S. Wisconsin, 1901 to 1904, as navigator and executive officer; returned by mail steamer from Manila, 1904, and was ordered to Boston Navy Yard; detached March, 1905, and ordered to duty with the Lighthouse Board as inspector at San Francisco; July 1, 1907, ordered to command the Albany; detached October, 1908, ship under his command having won the cruiser trophy in the March target practice, 1908; naval secretary to Lighthouse Board October, 1908, to August, 1909; commanding California Sept. 3, 1909, to Jan. 16, 1911; captain of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., January, 1911, to May, 1911; commandant of the same navy yard, May, 1911, to April, 1913, when he was ordered to duty as Aid for Personnel in the Navy Department. He next served at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., from Nov. 11, 1913, to Dec. 9, 1913, and was ordered to duty as commander of the Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, Dec. 26, 1913, being now in command of the First Division. He was in Mexican waters during the temporary occupation of Vera Cruz by American forces in 1914, and it was he who demanded from General Huerta the salute to the American flag prior to the occupation.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

(Continued from page 1294.)

Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Henrietta F. Bartlett, widow of Commodore Charles W. Bartlett, U.S.N., were married at Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1915, in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McComas officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her son, Hartley W. Bartlett. Little Miss Margaret K. Ross, grand-

daughter of the groom, was a ribbon bearer. The bride wore a gown of violet satin and a hat of violet orchids and carried an ivory prayer book. Arthur M. Ross, son of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Prof. Arthur N. Brown and Capt. Harry S. Knapp, of the Navy, and H. Oliver Thompson, of Baltimore. Following the ceremony a small reception was held at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. Arthur N. Brown on State Circle. They will live at Clarion, Pa.

The engagement of Lieut. John H. H. Scudder, Med. Corps, attached to the 12th Infantry, and Miss Adelaide Smith, of Fredonia, N.Y., who has been at Douglas, Ariz., for the past year as nurse in the public schools, was announced May 26 at Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. McQuade have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edythe Nevins, to Ensign George Hudson Fort, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Utah. The wedding will take place in the autumn.

Notable among the several June weddings which took place in Eastern Massachusetts on June 5, 1915, was that of Rachel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clap Metcalf, to Ensign Louis Emil Denfeld, U.S.N., son of Mrs. Etta M. Denfeld and the late Louis E. Denfeld. The ceremony took place in the Evangelical Church, Westborough, Mass., at half-past six o'clock, and was performed by Rev. Charles A. Denfeld, rector of St. James's Church, Woonsocket, R.I., uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Thomas C. Richards, minister of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Metcalf gave his daughter in marriage. The bride wore a gown of white satin sublime veiled with white silk net, with a court train of satin. The waist was trimmed with duchess lace and the sleeves were of net. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. A long tulle veil hung from a chaplet of orange buds, leaving much of her beautiful hair uncovered. Lilies of the valley and rare mauve orchids were carried. The maid of honor was Miss Helena F. Denfeld, sister of the bridegroom, who wore a gown of white ruffled net and lace caught up with roses, with a bodice of pink taffeta. She carried pink sweet peas and orchids tied with white satin and tulle ribbon. The other attendants were Miss Jane Nason and Miss Helen C. Stebbins, who were gowned in white embroidered net over palest pink silk. Their flowers were pink sweet peas tied with pink tulle. The bridegroom, who is a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, as well as his attendant and ushers were in full dress uniform. Ensign Garland Fulton, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Ensigns Samuel J. Ziegler, Elliott Buckmaster, Aylmer L. Morgan, jr., and John Wilbur, all U.S.N. The ring-bearer was Master Jack Metcalf, of New York, nephew of the bride. The church was lavishly decorated with palms and southern huckleberry. The pews reserved for relatives and special friends were adorned with bunches of white peonies tied with broad white satin ribbon. The organist, Mr. J. Vernon Butler, of Union Church, Worcester, played a half-hour program of music while the guests were arriving, as well as the processional wedding march from "Lohengrin," by Wagner, and the joyous recessional by Mendelssohn as the newly wedded pair passed under the arch of swords held high by the naval attendants. The ceremony was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's parents, 9 Charles street, where the house decorations were of southern huckleberry and pink Killarney roses. The veranda was screened with American flags. Ensign and Mrs. Denfeld were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Metcalf, Mrs. Etta M. Denfeld and Miss Helena F. Denfeld. Mrs. Metcalf wore pale pink chiffon and Pompadour silk; Mrs. Denfeld's gown was of white lace trimmed with satin bands and French flowers. There was dancing later in the evening. After Mrs. Denfeld had cut the wedding cake in two with her husband's sword generous pieces were distributed to all the guests. The bride's gifts to her attendants were silver vanity cases, and the bridegroom gave to his best man and ushers canes with silver mountings. The wedding gifts from friends were choice and of great variety. The young couple left early in the evening for their honeymoon followed by the good wishes of a large circle of friends. On their return they expect to spend the summer in Westborough.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Garrard, of "Wildwood," Columbus, Ga., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Isabel Garrard, to Mr. Harman Wayne Patterson, son of Col. R. H. Patterson, retired, and Mrs. Patterson, of Shippan Point, Conn. The wedding will take place June 26. Mr. Patterson is with the Stone and Webster Company in Columbus. Miss Garrard is also the sister of Major Louis F. Garrard, Q.M.C., and of Mrs. Kyle Rucker, wife of Capt. Kyle Rucker, 14th U.S. Cav.

Lieut. Glenn P. Wilhelm, 4th U.S. Inf., was married at Omaha, Neb., June 2, 1915, to Miss Mabel Clark, of that city.

Mrs. John Edgar Reyburn has sent out invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Eleanor Crozier, to Capt. Francis Clark Harrington, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on Wednesday, June 30, at Pequot Chapel, New London, Conn. A reception will immediately follow the ceremony at the summer home of Mrs. Reyburn, "Oak Ledge."

Miss Edwina Spear, daughter of Mrs. Edwin Hudson Spear, of Fox lane, Flushing, N.Y., was married June 9, 1915, to Mr. Reginald E. Gillmor, of London, formerly a lieutenant (junior grade), U.S.N., who resigned Feb. 28, 1912, in St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Winthrop Peabody and the Rev. Henry D. Waller. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. H. Jermain Slocum, jr., and Mrs. F. Montague A. Stafford. Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch, U.S.N., commander of the U.S.S. Yankton, was best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Charles F. Pousland, Rensselaer W. Clark and Allan S. Farquhar, all of the Navy. There was a reception for relatives and intimate friends at the house of Mrs. H. Jermain Slocum, jr. Mr. and Mrs. Gillmor will start for London on June 12, where they will live.

Mrs. Hanson J. De Pue announces the marriage of her daughter, Helen Rachel, and Mr. Marvin Luther Brown June 5, 1915, at her home, 1710 Euclid street, Washington, D.C. Mr. Brown is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1911. Since resigning from the Navy he has been engaged in business in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where they will reside. Because of the recent death of the bride's father, Hanson J. De Pue, the wedding was a very quiet one. Rev. John C. Palmer performed the ceremony, at which only the members of the family were present.

A very pretty wedding at Eagle Pass, Texas, June 2, 1915, was that of Miss Marjorie Roberta Couth and Lieut. John Warren Weissheimer, 17th U.S. Inf., performed by Dr. John Lee Maddox, chaplain of the 17th U.S. Infantry. The church of the Redeemer was tastefully decorated with flags, while an orchestra played the marches and an overture during the ceremony. Little Miss Mary Reed Simpson with Master Wilbur Schofield

preceded the bridal party bearing white satin pillows. Then came Miss McCarthy with Lieutenant Heard, Miss Blasse with Lieutenant Carlock, Miss Kranzthor with Lieutenant Kimball. Following the maids and groomsmen came the matron of honor, Mrs. Roy Barclay Hodges, sister of the bride. Then came two wee maids, Misses Genevieve Perry and Juliet Harvin, followed by the bride with Mr. Joseph DeBona. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lieut. D. H. Connolly, U.S.A., and the Episcopal marriage ceremony was performed by Dr. Maddox. The bride wore an exquisite white satin gown en traine with veil and wreath of orange blossoms. There was a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph DeBona, where the parlors were decorated in masses of shasta daisies and ferns. The bride's cake was decorated with Cupids, while the groom's cake was in the shape of a horseshoe adorned with tiny flags. The bride cut the cake with her husband's saber. Lieut. and Mrs. Weissheimer left on the afternoon train for their honeymoon, which included West Point, N.Y., Connecticut, Washington and New York. They were the recipients of many beautiful gifts, together with good wishes from scores of friends for a long, happy and prosperous life.

Miss Theresa Lincoln, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. J. R. Lincoln, was married June 5, 1915, to Mr. Hermon Logsdon, of Marshalltown, Iowa. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents on Lincoln Way. The bride and groom took their places in a corner of the drawing room, which was attractively massed with syringa and baskets of pink snapdragons, with bows of pink tulle hung among the greenery. The ceremony was performed by Dr. O. H. Cessna, chaplain of the Iowa State College, in the presence of relatives and a few of the most intimate friends of the family. The bride wore a dainty lingerie gown of Filipino embroidery and carried on her arm a bouquet of bride's roses and ferns. After the ceremony a delicious wedding breakfast was served. The bridal table held covers for fourteen and was decorated with pink snapdragons and ferns, with pink tulle festooned from the chandelier. Guest tables carrying out the same color scheme were placed in the other rooms. Assisting in the serving were Mrs. Myrtle Fowler, Miss Mary Selby and Miss Nell Harvey, of Logan, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon will be at home in Marshalltown, to which place they motored following the breakfast. Miss Lincoln is a sister of Capt. C. S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., Capt. F. H. Lincoln, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. R. B. Lincoln, Inf., all U.S.A.

Miss Anne Seymour Jones, only daughter of Congressman and Mrs. William A. Jones, and Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins, 3d U.S. Field Art., were married at Warsaw, Va., June 9, 1915, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Beverly D. Tucker, Coadjutor of the Southern Diocese of Virginia, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Litsinger, the rector. The groom was accompanied by his best man, William Atkinson Jones, jr., a student at the University of Virginia, brother of the bride. The groomsmen were Capt. Morris E. Locke, Lieut. John M. Eager, Lieut. Alexander L. James, Lieut. V. M. Whitfield, Major Willard D. Newbill and Lieut. Harry Pfeil, all U.S. Army. Miss Helen E. McCumber, daughter of Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; Miss Frances Effinger, Staunton, Va.; Miss Antoinette Ray, Washington; Miss Mary Archer Glass, daughter of Representative Carter Glass, Lynchburg, Va.; Miss Dorothy Taylor, daughter of Rear Admiral Taylor, U.S.N., and Miss Hattie Mitchell, of Warsaw, Va. Miss Mary Madison Jones, of New York, was maid of honor. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of soft heavy duchess satin, with a long court train. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Following the ceremony a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Marjorie Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Ward Young, of No. 536 West 111th street, was married at New York city June 10, 1915, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to Lieut. Tracy G. Hunter, jr., U.S.M.C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Campbell Walker, of Brooklyn. Miss Gladys Staley was the bride's only attendant, and the bridegroom's brother, Mr. William Allen Hunter, was best man. A reception was held in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Young. After the wedding trip the couple will live in Philadelphia, where Lieutenant Hunter is stationed.

Miss Elizabeth Hewlett Scudder, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Townsend Scudder, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was married in Brooklyn June 10, 1915, to Lieut. Wadleigh Capehart, U.S.N., at the Scudder home, No. 112 Willow street. The Rev. Henry Townsend Scudder and the Rev. William L. Watson officiated. The bride wore white satin, with a long square train that hung from the shoulders and trimmed with white silk net and rose point lace. Her veil of silk net fell from a cap of rose point lace, and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. Miss Atala Thayer Scudder was her sister's principal attendant, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Hazel L. Scudder, Lucy Howard, of Washington, D.C., and Elise Knauth and Ursula Knauth, of New York. Lieut. Josiah O. Hoffman, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Francis J. Comerford, A. H. Gray, Lewis Hancock and Everett D. Capehart, U.S.N. On Wednesday evening, June 9, Lieut. Everett D. Capehart, brother of the bridegroom, entertained the bridal party at dinner on board the battleship Wyoming, to which he is attached.

A license has been obtained for the marriage of Ensign William D. Alexander, U.S.N., Class of 1915, and Miss Rachel T. Claude, daughter of Dr. W. C. Claude, of Annapolis.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Samuel Henry Magee, U.S. Coast Guard, retired, died at his home, 258 Sixteenth street, Washington, June 4, 1915, after an illness of five months, from diabetes. Funeral services were held June 6 at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Captain Magee was one of the best known men in the Revenue Cutter Service, which he entered shortly after the Civil War from the Navy. He was born in New York city July 29, 1838. He served in the Navy as an acting second assistant engineer from Aug. 28, 1863, to August, 1866. He entered the Revenue Cutter Service Aug. 29, 1871, and rose to the rank of captain of engineers. He was retired July 29, 1902. His first wife was Emily Louise Magee. He married her Jan. 5, 1858, in New York city, and six children were born to them. His first wife died some fifteen years ago, and three years later he married Mrs. Jennie Magee. The ceremony took place in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. Since his retirement

he and Mrs. Magee spent their winters in Florida and their summers at Walter's Park, Pa. The Captain is survived by his wife, a son, Samuel G., of Vanderveer street, Richmond Hill; two daughters, Mrs. John E. Hoey, of Ridgefield Park, N.J., and Mrs. William Henry George, of Newmarket, Va.; two brothers, Capt. Edward Magee, U.S.C.G.S., and Capt. George E. Magee, also U.S.C.G.S. Both the latter had attained the rank of captain of engineers and are retired.

Major Edwin J. Conway, U.S.A., retired, who died April 3, 1915, in Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Ireland May 15, 1828. He served as a private in the 1st Dragoons from 1852 until 1857, and then in the 1st Cavalry from 1859 until 1862, when he was honorably discharged to accept the appointment of first lieutenant and adjutant of the 18th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Cavalry in February, 1863, and was promoted captain in August, 1867, and was retired Dec. 31, 1870, for disability in the line of duty. He received the brevet of major in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Selma, Ala. For his Civil War services he was advanced to major in 1904.

Major Alfred B. Putnam, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died of pneumonia at Little Rock, Ark., June 9, 1915. He was born in Massachusetts Sept. 2, 1877, and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1895. He was graduated in February, 1899, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 7th Artillery. He was transferred to the 3d Artillery April 4, 1899, and was promoted a first lieutenant in the Artillery Corps in May, 1901. Major Putnam was transferred to the Corps of Engineers in January, 1902; was promoted to captain in 1906, and to major in 1914. Since last year he had been in charge of the U.S. Engineer's Office in Little Rock. He was in the Philippines from 1905 until 1907, serving as assistant engineer of the Moro Province, and also as engineer of the Iligan-Lake Lanao road in that province.

Gen. Edward Leslie Molineux, U.S.V., a distinguished general officer of the Civil War and a former National Guard officer of New York, died at his home, 117 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 10, 1915, in his eighty-third year. He was born in London, England, and came to America in his boyhood. General Molineux was educated at the Mechanics' Society School in New York, and when the Civil War broke out was lieutenant colonel of the 23d Regiment of the New York National Guard. He entered the war as colonel commanding the 159th New York Volunteers, and in the campaigns against Port Hudson, Red River, Petersburg and in the Shenandoah Valley was commander of a brigade. When the war ended General Molineux was brevetted a brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Middletown, Va., and a major general of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. In 1880 he was appointed brigadier general of the 11th Brigade of the National Guard of New York and five years later was appointed major general of the 2d Division, N.G.N.Y. General Molineux was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., and was commander of the order in 1886. He wrote some memoirs of the Civil War, which are considered among the most instructive and entertaining histories in some particulars ever written of the great conflict. He was a director of the F. W. Devoe and T. C. Reynolds Company, paint manufacturers, now the Devoe Company, and was a distinguished chemist. He was an officer and gentleman universally esteemed.

Mr. John H. Page, brother of Mrs. Wilford Twyman, wife of 1st Lieut. Wilford Twyman, 5th U.S. Inf., died at Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1915.

Mrs. Frances V. Dallas, widow of Col. Alexander James Dallas, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., June 1, 1915.

Mrs. Nannie Truxtun Craven, wife of Mr. Frederick G. Barnard, died May 20, 1915, at the home of her daughter in Newark, N.J. Mrs. Barnard was the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N. She is survived by her husband, three daughters and a son—Mrs. John E. Craven, wife of Commodore John E. Craven, U.S.N., retired; Mrs. C. M. W. Rand, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Frank Leboultier, of Newark, N.J., and Daniel D. Barnard, of Pittsford, N.Y. Interment was at Pittsford.

Mrs. Henrietta M. Goldsborough, wife of Pay Dir. Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., retired, died June 5, 1915, at Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. Mary C. Sibert, wife of Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., died on May 16, 1915, at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., of meningitis.

The funeral of Mrs. Ray, mother of Ensign Ernest J. Ray, U.S.N., took place at Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1915, from King George street and Maryland avenue. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Bielaski, of the Maryland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment was in the National Cemetery, near Annapolis.

Admiral Aubert, Chief of the General Staff of the French navy, died June 7, 1915, at the Val de Grace Hospital, Paris, after an illness which had lasted several weeks. He formerly was commander of the fleet at Toulon.

Mrs. R. B. Scott, of St. Paul, Minn., mother of Midsn. A. D. Mayer, First Class, died on June 6, 1915, at the Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., of pneumonia. Her remains were taken to her home in Minnesota.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Major and Mrs. Robert Alexander are registered at the Ebbitt, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant will leave Washington, D.C., shortly to spend the summer in the Berkshires.

The Washington Post for Saturday, June 5, publishes a picture of Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, wife of Col. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C.

Paymr. Stewart E. Barber, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Vermont, joined Mrs. Barber in Washington last week for a short leave.

Mrs. Bryan Conrad, wife of Captain Conrad, U.S.A., and Miss Conrad, of San Francisco, Cal., are registered at the New Willard, Washington.

Mrs. Milo P. Fox, wife of Lieutenant Fox, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., of Washington Barracks, is the guest of Mrs. Pfister at Blumont, Va.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peary have opened their summer home at Eagle Island, Me., where their daughter, Miss Marie Peary, will join them the last of the month.

Brig. Gen. F. S. Strong, U.S.A., will be at Orchard Lake, Mich., for a few weeks.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Wallace, U.S.N., at Brookline, Mass., June 3.

A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. Norris Stayton, C.A.C., U.S.A., at Honolulu, H.T., recently.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Hugh Coleman, 4th U.S. Cav., at Honolulu, H.T., May 5, 1915.

A daughter, Edith Elizabeth, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Greenlee, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., June 1, 1915.

A son, Richard Bland Williams, jr., was born to Surg. R. B. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams at Norfolk, Va., on May 28.

Mrs. William Thornwall Davis and son, William, are spending the summer at Mrs. Davis's home in California, where Dr. Davis will join them later in the season.

Mrs. A. A. De Loffre left Washington this week to go to San Francisco to meet her daughter, Mrs. T. P. Bernard, who arrives from the Philippines June 13.

A daughter, Katherine Louise, was born to Myrta McCoy Sawyer, wife of Lieut. Charles N. Sawyer, 30th U.S. Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.J., June 6, 1915.

Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Michie, who was operated on for appendicitis June 5 at George Washington Hospital, Washington, is improving.

Mrs. Furlong, widow of Major John W. Furlong, 13th U.S. Cav., is visiting friends and relatives in Ohio. Her address will be 1805 East Eighty-sixth street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieut. Guy E. Manning, U.S.A., retired, will attend the commencement exercises at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and from there will go to Norwalk, Conn.

Major and Mrs. Hornbrook left Texas City on June 1 for Omaha to see their daughter, Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, graduate at Brownell Hall, where she has been a pupil for five years.

A son was recently born to Lieut. and Mrs. Paul J. Horton, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., at the seashore home of Mrs. Horton's mother, Mrs. C. E. Henry Stengel, Spring Lake Beach, N.J.

Mrs. M. M. Garrett, wife of Lieutenant Garrett, 23d Inf., is spending the summer with her grandmother, Mrs. E. I. Spalding, of Brookline, Mass., at the "Overlook," Annisquam, Mass.

A daughter, Frances Rosemary Benét, was born to William Rose and Teresa Frances Benét at Fort Washington, L.I., May 29, 1915. She is a granddaughter of Col. James Walker Benét, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Hicks announce the birth of a daughter, Cornelia Baird Hicks, at Fort Totten, N.Y., June 7, 1915. The baby is a granddaughter of Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Baird, of Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich., announce the birth of a son, William Francis, on June 3. Mrs. O'Brien is well known in the Army as Miss Maude Van Dyke, niece of the late Col. Harry Otis Perley, M.C. Mr. O'Brien is the brother of Mrs. Gallagher, wife of Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 9th Inf.

Mrs. Wurtsbaugh and daughter, Eleanor Wurtsbaugh, wife and daughter of Commander Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N., aid to Secretary of the Navy, will leave for Los Angeles on June 15 to spend the summer with Mrs. Wurtsbaugh's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Foster, and later go to San Francisco for the exposition.

On June 5 at the opening of the commencement exercises Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., reviewed the 1,200 cadets of the Pennsylvania State College. While at State College General Mills was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Chaffin, Inf., U.S.A. Lieutenant Chaffin is on duty there as professor of military science and tactics.

Miss Grace Virginia Logan, an Army woman, has been appointed a member of the press publicity committee of the Texas Women's Press Association. This is Miss Logan's second year on the same committee. She is also the corresponding secretary of the El Paso Equal Franchise League and an active worker for the advancement of the cause.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., were hosts at a very pretty informal tea on Sunday, May 23. The rooms were prettily decorated with large bunches of Ascension lilies and maidenhair fern. Mrs. John P. Wisser poured tea, and Mrs. William W. Forsyth served the salad. A number of friends motored out from Honolulu.

Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, U.S.A., inspector-instructor assigned to the National Guard of the District of Columbia, left Washington June 3 for Mount Gretna, Pa., where an instruction camp for the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has been opened. After remaining there for about ten days Captain Hobbs will proceed to Seagirt, N.J., where a similar camp for the officers of the New Jersey National Guard is to be conducted.

Capt. and Mrs. Homer B. Grant entertained a dinner company at Fort Adams June 8 on the occasion of their fourth wedding anniversary. A large bridal cake adorned the center of the table, and at either end were tall baskets of pink sweet peas and maidenhair fern. The guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Ennis and Miss Ennis, Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers, Major and Mrs. Philip Ward, Capt. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Donald McDonald and Lieut. Thomas O. Humphreys.

The proceeds of the rose garden show June 8 at Willowmere, the home of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Ward, Roslyn, L.I., for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France, amounted to over \$1,000. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ward were assisted by their daughter, Mrs. Capps, wife of Mr. Washington Lee Capps, Chief Constructor, U.S.N., by Miss Hilda Capps and by members of the American committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in the entertainment of the guests.

Among recent visitors in New York city were the following: Army and Navy Club—Capt. C. B. Taylor, P.A. Surg. R. E. Stoops, Lieut. G. V. Stewart, U.S.A.; Capt. T. H. Brown, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. R. James, U.S.A.; Hotel Astor—Major Gen. H. L. Scott, Lieut. Col. T. C. Dickson, Lieuts. P. K. Johnson, E. B. Gray and Ellery Farmer, U.S.A.; Engineer-in-Chief R. S. Griffin, Surg. W. M. Garton, Lieuts. O. C. Badger, W. S. Davidson, R. M. Griffin, R. M. Comfort, J. L. Oswald, E. F. Johnson, L. F. Thibault, R. B. Horner, J. F. Cox, Ensigns J. R. Peterson, W. S. Nicholas, C. A. Lockwood, jr., Ensign and Mrs. M. D. Gilmore, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Underhill, U.S.M.C. Hotel McAlpin—Comdr. G. S. Lincoln, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. C. Wise, U.S.M.C.

Chaplain M. C. Gleason, U.S.N., arrived this week for duty at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Philip Sheridan and the Misses Sheridan left Washington this week for their cottage at Nonquitt, Mass.

Mrs. Clover and the Misses Clover left Washington on June 7 to join Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., at their summer home in Napa Valley, Cal.

Lieut. William E. Eberle, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Arkansas, was the guest of his uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Eberle, at the navy yard, Washington, last week.

The Misses Hitchcock, daughters of Mrs. Speel, wife of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., entertained at an informal house dance at their K street residence in Washington on June 7.

Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Worth, of West Point, are spending several weeks visiting Mrs. Worth's parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. James Gatewood, at their Nineteenth street residence in Washington.

Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher, wife of Admiral Fletcher, U.S.N., and the Misses Fletcher will leave Washington the latter part of June for Jamestown, R.I., where they will be on the Bay Voyage for the season.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Buckingham, widow of Commander Buckingham, U.S.N., and her sister, Miss Freeman, have closed their H street residence in Washington and gone to their summer home at Cornwall, Pa.

Mrs. George F. Harrison, widow of Colonel Harrison, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge party of three tables in honor of Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A., at her apartment at the Parkwood, K street, Washington, on June 4.

Ruth Hubbard, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hubbard, was graduated from Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., on June 3, in the largest class ever graduated from the college. Miss Hubbard will spend the summer with her family at Montclair, N.J.

Miss Nellie Carleton, daughter of Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, 3d Cav., has left Galveston to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Miss Carleton will sail from San Francisco June 12 on the Mongolia.

The need of military preparedness and the necessity for trained officers were the main points of an address given by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Springfield, June 7. A large audience listened with interest to the address.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was hostess at a delightful garden party at their suburban residence, Single Oak, near Washington, on June 7, for the members of the Young Women's Christian Association. The Marine Band played during the afternoon.

Mrs. Augustine Derby and little daughter, of Rye, N.Y., are spending several weeks in Washington to be with Mrs. Derby's mother, Mrs. Converse, widow of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N. Mrs. Converse will join Mrs. Huntington Jackson at their country home in Vermont early next month.

The president of George Washington University, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stockton were hosts at a large reception at the Washington Club, Washington, on June 7, in honor of the graduating class of the college. Mrs. Frederick Traut, wife of Commander Traut, U.S.N., assisted in receiving.

President Wilson on June 1 signed an Executive order appointing Mrs. F. Pierrard, of Sausalito, Cal., as a seamstress at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Mrs. Pierrard is a widow of Chief Gunner's Mate Pierrard, U.S.N., who lost his life in the submarine F-4. Mrs. Pierrard is the only support of two children and a sister.

Lieut. Edward T. Crystal, 2d Inf., U.S.A., sails from San Francisco July 5 for duty at Fort Shafter, Honolulu. He has been on duty with the New York National Guard as an inspector-instructor, and his work has been of the most excellent character. Officers regret his departure and wish him a pleasant tour in his new detail.

Miss Iris Baylor Perley, daughter of the late Col. Harry Otis Perley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and granddaughter of the late Col. Thomas Baylor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., graduated from the Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y., June 9. After making several visits in the East she will return to her home in Detroit before entering Smith College this fall.

Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Crose and Miss Crose gave an informal tea and dance on board the Rhode Island on Saturday afternoon at the Boston Navy Yard. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. R. Rush and Miss Catherine Rush, Capt. and Mrs. M. J. Baxter and Miss Heather Baxter, Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams, Miss Evelyn Williams, Comdr. and Mrs. W. K. Riddle, Lieut. Urey W. Conway, Lieut. L. C. Carey, Mr. Heyn, of Harvard, and the officers of the ship and their wives, and all had a delightful time.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett were hosts at a delightful garden party at their quarters at the Marine Barracks, Washington, on June 8, in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson. Refreshments were served at small tables scattered on the lawn under the trees, and dancing took place on a large platform erected at one side. The U.S. Marine Band played during the afternoon. Mrs. Barnett wore a charming gown of embroidery and white lace and large pink hat. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Edward Eberle, Mrs. Charles McCawley, Mrs. Benjamin Reeves Russell, Mrs. William F. Bevan and Mrs. Charles A. Doyen.

Lieut. F. B. Terrell, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty at the Kemper Military School, Booneville, Mo., as professor of military science and tactics, was given high praise at the termination of his detail on May 31 in an official order issued by the superintendent of the school. The order said: "The superintendent takes this opportunity to make official acknowledgment and record of the high value of the service rendered by Major Terrell. His work has been characterized by loyalty to the interests of the school, zeal, industry and ability in the discharge of all duties pertaining to his department, ability in finding the proper means of reaching and developing the character of the individual boy, and devotion to the highest standards of personal conduct. His term of service has been marked by steady advance in the military work of the school till it now ranks as an 'honor school,' the highest rating given by the War Department. On behalf of himself, the faculty and corps of cadets, the superintendent expresses thanks for this service, regret for the necessity of parting with him, best wishes for his future, and the hope that time will bring him a full measure of success in his chosen profession. May Kemper ever be a bright spot in his memory, as he will be in ours."

A daughter, Carroll Hinton Sheep, was born to the wife of Capt. William L. Sheep, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at the Department Hospital, Manila, May 3.

A son, George Burgess Foster, 3d, was born to the wife of Capt. George B. Foster, Jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., May 4.

Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett and small daughter will sail for Panama the first of July, where Lieutenant Bassett will be on duty.

Rear Admiral William Swift, U.S.N., has recently been elected president of the Richfield Springs Country Club at Richfield Springs, N.Y., and gives much of his time to its success.

Ensign Arthur Edward Wills and Mrs. Wills, with their young daughter, Katherine, have taken an apartment at the Regent, Norfolk, Va. Ensign Wills is now stationed on the receiving ship Franklin.

The spring maneuvers of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania, will be held at 4:30 p.m., Friday, June 18, 1915; the regiment to be reviewed by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Morris gave a charming dinner dance on board the Kansas Wednesday night, June 9, at Philadelphia. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Penrose and Miss Katherine Penrose, Miss Swords, Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Barker, U.S.M.C., Capt. and Mrs. Nelson Vulte, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Byers and several others.

Mr. A. M. Morrissey, of Lincoln, Neb., Chief Justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court, was host at a dinner at the new Hotel Fontenelle, in Omaha, on June 5. On June 6 Dr. F. M. Conlin also entertained at a dinner at the Omaha Field Club for Miss McDonald, who is en route to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. R. Wiegstein, wife of Captain Wiegstein, 24th Inf. After visiting both expositions Miss McDonald will return East via the Panama Canal.

Mr. Sampson Scott, grandson of the late Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson, U.S.N., and the youngest son of Capt. Henry H. Scott, U.S.A., retired, was graduated from Annapolis at the head of his class. He has preserved the family traditions by finishing the high school course at the Horace Mann School at the age of fifteen and receiving the medal for "the best citizen of the school." Young Scott was the hero of the school commencement, being one of the youngest members of the graduating class and being proclaimed "the best citizen" by the unanimous vote of all four classes. Dean James E. Russell, of Teachers College, delivered an address on "Citizenship" and complimented young Scott highly for his fine record both as a student and "citizen." The medal, which is considered one of the highest honors at Horace Mann, was presented by Theodore Kenyon, president of the school alumni.

Among the Service people who will spend the summer at Jamestown, R.I., are Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Selfridge, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, Miss Fiske, Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, the Misses Schroeder, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Craven, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Marshall, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter S. Turpin, Mrs. Herbert Fairfax Leary, wife of Lieutenant Leary, U.S.N.; Mrs. Urban T. Holmes, wife of Commander Holmes, U.S.N.; Miss Mary Holmes, Mrs. Albert Gleeves, wife of Captain Gleeves, U.S.N.; Miss Evelina Gleeves, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Lieut. and Mrs. John Downes, Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remy and Miss Remy.

The members of the Class of 1885 of the U.S. Military Academy held their annual reunion at West Point Thursday. On Wednesday the class and their women guests were the guests of William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor, New York, at a dinner served in the Belvedere dining room on the roof of the hotel. They were impressed by the novelty of dining under water, the illusion being caused by the water flowing over the glass covering of the room. Before the dinner the party was shown the many points of interest of the roof garden, among them being the Japanese gardens, the Bella Vista; the observatory, cascades, grottoes, etc. After the dinner, which was informal, the guests went out on the open roof and danced. The reunion this year was an innovation, it being called a "birthday party" instead of the annual reunion of graduates. This was done so that all members who had been in that class, but who had not completed the course, could attend this year. The party went to West Point Thursday on the steamer Washington Irving, of the Hudson Day Line. The formal reunion and dinner was held in the officers' mess at West Point. Among those who were present at the dinner and who attended the "thirty-fourth birthday party" were Gen. H. P. McCain, Adjutant General; Col. John D. Barrette, C.A.C.; J. M. Carson, jr., Q.M. Corps, W. E. Craighill, C.E.; Lieut. Col. B. B. Buck, 9th Inf., W. F. Martin, Gen. Staff, W. A. Holbrook, Cav., A. L. Parmerter, 19th Inf.; Major J. K. Cree, Capt. H. S. Whipple, Lieut. H. S. Cole, U.S.A., retired; and Messrs. Martin Beasley, J. M. Belden, W. F. Lewis, F. H. Peterson, G. I. Putnam and Dr. U. S. Ward.

Capt. Harry B. Jordan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jordan gave a brilliant lawn fête and dance at the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, on June 2, in honor of Lieut. John Henry Read, aide-de-camp to Gen. James Parker, and Mrs. Read, Mrs. Jordan's sister, of Fort Sam Houston, it being the twelfth anniversary of their wedding. The arsenal, with its spacious grounds, winding stone walks, fountains, stately palm trees, beautiful flowers and shrubbery, with the addition of hundreds of colored electric lights, Japanese lanterns, umbrellas, flags and tents, was a fairylike scene. Two tents were erected, one on each side of the lawn, decorated with red Navajo rugs and lanterns, which were occupied by mother and daughter, celebrated palmists, of the Cherokee tribe, who foretold the fortunes of the guests. Capt. and Mrs. Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Read, with their mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, of Norfolk, Va., received the guests under a large Japanese umbrella near the veranda, illuminated with colored electric lights and revolving lanterns. The adjacent balconies were decorated with large American flags, hanging baskets of plants and colored lights. On one side of the lawn was a large canvas for dancing, and two professional Spanish dancers, Señoritas Hidalgo, in red and green-spangled satin costumes, delighted the guests with several fancy dances. The 3d U.S. Cavalry band furnished popular and attractive music for general dancing. Two large Japanese umbrellas were suspended over the refreshment table, presided over by Mrs. Frederick Funston, and Mrs. Gonzalez Bingham. Mrs. Sterling Price Adams and Mrs. William Remsen Taylor served punch. Lieut. and Mrs. Read were the recipients of numerous gifts of linen and other handsome presents.

Mrs. William C. Manning, who has been the guest this week of Col. and Mrs. Varney at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C., has returned to New York city.

Mrs. M. F. McLean, of Chicago, announces the engagement of her daughter, Ethel, to Milton E. Blish, of San Francisco. Both Mrs. McLean and Miss Ethel are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Morris, 111 North Alexandria avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., until after the consummation of the marriage, which will take place within a few months. Miss McLean is the sister of Mrs. Thomas E. Cathro, wife of Lieut. T. E. Cathro, 9th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. John M. Morris, daughter-in-law of the late Brig. Gen. Charles Morris, U.S.A.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Upon being ordered by a member of the American ambulance organization in France to hoist the American flag below the Red Cross emblem and to fix the staff in the ground for the French flag, Colonel Caswell, a retired officer of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in the employ of the ambulance company, refused on the ground that no foreign flag can be raised upon a pole set in alien soil unless a concession has been made to the foreign Power giving a right to the ground. The Judge Advocate General claims that the distinction made by Colonel Caswell between hoisting the flag upon a building and upon a staff set in alien soil may have some basis in sentiment or custom, but it is not a fixed principle of international law.

The Judge Advocate General holds that Lieut. W. H. Neill, 13th Cav., was negligent in keeping public funds in an insecure place, and that Capt. R. M. Barton, 1st Cav., who transferred the money, which was the salary of such soldiers as were on detached service, to Lieutenant Neill, is not accountable for their being stolen by an enlisted man in the employ of Lieutenant Neill.

There is no existing law, according to the Judge Advocate General, authorizing the War Department to construct quarters for post-office employees at Schofield Barracks, although the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of Aug. 1, 1914, provides that all military posts where post-offices have been established shall have proper and suitable rooms for post-office purposes.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

While Capt. H. C. Stickney, U.S.N., was en route from Galveston to Newport, R.I., under orders, additional orders compelled him to diverge from the line of shortest travel to the extent of eighty-two miles, which the Comptroller allows for, overruling the Auditor.

The Comptroller finds no authority vested in any officer of the Marine Corps subordinate to the Commandant to determine the question as to whether an officer's duty requires him to be mounted. For this reason the claim of Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, U.S. M.C., to mounted pay is disallowed, the Commandant not agreeing with the certification of Major L. H. Moses, U.S.M.C., commanding Marine Barracks, Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., that the services of Captain Sanderson as Q.M. at that station require him to be mounted.

As Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., did not, as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, "become invested with the office of admiral, but only with its rank and pay," the Comptroller holds that Lieut. Isaac C. Kidd, U.S.N., is not entitled to pay of a captain in the Navy by virtue of his services as flag secretary and aid to Admiral Howard.

Mrs. Anna M. Clifford, of Frankfort, Ky., the widow of a soldier who died shortly after his retirement from Company K, 25th U.S. Inf., in the latter part of 1911, became the recipient of aid amounting to several hundred dollars from the soldiers of the 25th Infantry stationed at Schofield Barracks, H.T., through the efforts of Mrs. Mattie L. Booker, widow of Andrew Booker, late first sergeant, Company K, 25th Inf. Mrs. Booker had but recently returned to Hawaii from an extended visit on the mainland and was casually informed that Mrs. Clifford's property was about to be sold for taxes. She went to work immediately and solicited the aid of the soldiers of the 25th Infantry, and they responded in the most prompt and creditable manner. While every organization in the regiment contributed, Company M is especially deserving of praise for the timely assistance they rendered through 1st Sergt. Oscar Fox. Mrs. Clifford had not appealed to the regiment nor anyone else in Hawaii for help, but had appealed to a retired Army officer at Fort Thomas, Ky., as she had not been pensioned. "It is to be regretted," writes a correspondent, "that the widow of a soldier who gave his best life to the service of his country should have been neglected by the colored citizens, churches and societies of Frankfort, where she has owned a home so long."

The fifty-third annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., will be held Wednesday, June 16. Second Lieut. C. A. Baehr, 22d U.S. Inf., is on duty at this college as professor of military science and tactics. A number of interesting military events have been arranged for. These events, part of which have been held, include a competitive mounted drill, May 19, 3 p.m., for the John G. Bergfelds Cavalry Medal; judges—Col. Frank G. Sweeney, Inspector General, N.G.P.; Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Field Art., U.S.A.; Capt. Junius C. Gregory, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; annual U.S. inspection, May 20, by Capt. John P. Robinson, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.; military week, encampment near Perkiomen Junction, Pa., Saturday, May 29, to Friday, June 4; June 15, 8 a.m., rifle and revolver contests for record on Loveland and Shirley Cups, Alumni vs. Cadets; review of cadet battalion by Major Frederic N. Whitley, N.G.N.Y., president of the Alumni Association; conferring of Bergfelds, Oliver, Trexler and Alumni Military Medals; infantry, artillery, cavalry drills; 8 p.m., president's reception; commencement day, June 16, guard mounting, artillery salute to trustees, orations and conferring of degrees, military exercises before board of trustees.

Incident to the Memorial Day observances in Burlington, Vt., May 31, the entire 2d Cavalry, U.S.A., with mounted band and mounted machine-gun platoon, in command of Col. Joseph T. Dickman, participated in the parade, and Burlington never saw a finer one. The splendid appearance and marching of the Regular troops won continuous applause all along the line of march. "The men," writes a correspondent, "rode like centaurs, and their horses were beautifully groomed; and the most

wonderful thing of all was to see the men and horses as they formed line and backed up to the curbing along the sidewalk, for they were statuelike in appearance, the alignment being perfect. The officers are a splendid lot of men, and we never had a finer regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, and Burlington feels honored when they participate in parades. The state troops, too, made a fine appearance."

The sum of \$30,000 was subscribed June 10, at a meeting in New York city of New York business men, for promoting the propaganda of a greater national defense, as advocated by the Navy League of the United States. Believing the moment timely for a nation wide campaign to secure for the United States the most powerful Navy in the world, the executive committee of the league invited to a luncheon and conference in the Recess Club, No. 60 Broadway, a large number of prominent bankers and business men, the frankly avowed purpose being to strengthen the organization's financial resources for the better promotion of its aims. Among those making addresses were Col. Robert M. Thompson, chairman of the executive committee of the Navy League, and Rear Admiral Cameron McL. Winslow, U.S.N. The latter made a strong plea for improvement in naval personnel as well as material, and denounced the present slow system of promotions as "ruinous." Colonel Thompson presented the plan of the Navy League for the investment at once of \$500,000,000 in a greater Navy and Army. The most important thing considered was a petition to the President by the Navy League urging him to call a special session of Congress to authorize the appropriation. "That sum," Colonel Thompson said, "would suffice to put our Navy in a position to command respect among the Powers and to render war remotely improbable. These figures seem very startling, but, extended over five years, it means the labor of 50,000 men, or one-tenth of one per cent. of the male population of the United States, or one-fifth of one per cent. of the men available for labor. Is it an unwise expenditure to allow one-fifth of one per cent. of labor to be employed in insuring that peace shall remain within our borders and the horrors of war remain unknown? The enlisting of trained men can begin at once. The Naval Academy, which is now working at only about seventy per cent. of its capacity, can at once be brought up to its full capacity and more officers provided. The new machinery that has been created to supply war material for the Allies can be used to provide reserve guns and ammunition, which we do not have now and which we would not be able to provide if war were sprung upon us suddenly. For Heaven's sake, let us learn something from the example of others. The pitiable condition in which England finds herself ought to be lesson enough and it ought not to be necessary for us to go through the same painful experience if war is forced upon us." "The proposal of the Navy League for a bond issue of \$500,000,000 has my hearty approval," Congressman Gardner is quoted as saying later. "It seems to me that such action is the only way in which the present situation can be met. It is urgently necessary that action be taken at once to provide the United States with a Navy which shall be capable of maintaining our neutral position and upholding our national honor abroad."

The first Army branch of the National Council, Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, was organized at Fort Totten, N.Y., on June 2, the meeting taking place in the Y.M.C.A. rooms at that post. There were present Mr. S. S. Rosenstamm, representing the Army and Navy Branch of the council; Rev. Aaron Eiseman and Capt. Lewis Landes, general secretary, A. and N. Branch. The guests were welcomed by Sergt. I. Finkelstein, 135th Co., and the meeting opened with a prayer by Dr. Eiseman. There were present twenty-eight soldiers of the Jewish faith. Pvt. A. Auslander, 135th Co., was elected secretary of this branch. Privates Beechman and Diamond, 87th Co.; Goldwater, 135th Co.; Witzman, 165th Co., and Corst, 167th Co., were elected representatives of each company. Mr. Rosenstamm explained what the association hoped to accomplish for soldiers and sailors. Dr. Eiseman spoke regarding spiritual work planned, and a number of the enlisted men expressed enthusiasm for the new association. The council hopes to establish branches at all the forts in the United States and at naval stations. It is hoped that very soon branches will be fully organized within the vicinity of New York city. The office of the general secretary of the Army and Navy Branch is at 356 Second avenue, New York.

One of the great surprises of recent weeks from an aeronautical point of view, says a Paris despatch to the New York Sun, is the fact, resulting from the vast knowledge gained in the practice of aerial warfare, that the monoplane has been relegated to disuse. For some time France has discontinued all orders for monoplanes. The type of machine was abandoned by Germany early in the war, and since then England has followed the example so far as orders for additional aeroplanes are concerned. The monoplanes owned by the contending nations will be used less and less and, according to present plans, no more will be ordered. In favor of the monoplane, however, may be noted the report from London, noted on page 1291, that a British monoplane went into battle with a Zeppelin near Ghent and succeeded in destroying the German dirigible. Lieutenant Warneford has received a personal letter of thanks from King George. He also received the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his exploit, on the recommendation of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, and the Victoria Cross from King George.

The polo team of the 5th U.S. Cavalry defeated the regular Bryn Mawr team in the semi-final match for the Wootton Cup June 10 at Bryn Mawr, Pa., 15½ goals to 11. Although the handicap of the Bryn Mawr players aggregated seventeen goals, while the cavalrymen are only rated at four goals, under the rules of the match the latter were permitted only a ten-goal handicap. The Army officers outplayed Bryn Mawr in the early stages of the game, and at the end of the sixth period each team had earned six goals. The local players scored five goals in the last two periods, while the cavalrymen were penalized one-half for two safety plays.

THE ARMY.

S.O. JUNE 10, 1915, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, Capt. Henry F. McFeely, retired at own request and relieved from duty at Miami Military Institute, June 10, 1915.

Leave four months, effective upon relief from duties, granted Capt. William McK. Lambdin, Q.M.C.

Capt. Virginus E. Clark, aviation officer, Signal Corps, relieved duty Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, effective July 1, 1915, and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Capt. George E. Thorne, Q.M.C., relieved duty assistant to quartermaster, 2d Division, and upon expiration will proceed to Galveston and report to depot Q.M. for duty as assistant. Leave until July 10 to 2d Lieut. Charles A. Schmeifening, C.A.C. (detailed Ordnance Department, effective July 1, 1915).

Leave two months, July 1, granted Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, Cav.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 111, May 13, 1915, War D., as assigns Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, 2d Cav., and directs him to join that regiment, is revoked; assigned 9th Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1915, and will proceed to Manila on transport from San Francisco Sept. 6 to join regiment.

Lieut. Col. George O. Cress (assigned to 9th Cavalry, effective Aug. 1) relieved from assignment that regiment, Oct. 1, 1915; will proceed to United States on transport to leave Manila on Oct. 15.

The resignation of Pay Clerk John H. Rodney, Q.M.C., accepted June 9, 1915.

Par. 2, S.O. 121, May 25, 1915, War D., is amended to direct Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., upon arrival at Honolulu to report to Hawaiian Department for assignment to duty, instead of medical supply officer, disbursing officer and sanitary inspector of that department.

Leave one month, July 1, 1915, to Contract Surg. William O. Cutliffe.

The following promotions of officers of Field Artillery are announced: Herman Erlenkotter promoted from second lieutenant, 4th Field Artillery, to first lieutenant, May 12, 1915, 4th Field Art. Claude B. Thummel promoted from second lieutenant, unassigned, to first lieutenant, May 15, 1915, unassigned. Lieutenant Erlenkotter will be assigned to battery regimental commander.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Albert Gilmer, Field Art.

Leave one month, June 16, to 1st Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton, C.A.C.

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. Gladeon M. Barnes, O.D. Second Lieut. Gustav H. Franke, C.A.C., report at Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for duty until such time as it may be necessary for him to comply with Par. 36, S.O. 96, April 26, War D.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Wilson, C.A.C., upon expiration of leave, will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound.

Capt. Howard L. Landers, C.A.C., assigned to 125th Company upon relief of duty at Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, on June 30, 1915, and will then join that company.

G.O. 28, MAY 18, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes regulations governing the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla., which is to be a part of the command at Fort Sill.

The order treats of the object and personnel, prescribes the duties of the officers and instructors, and of the school detachment and troops.

We give below extracts from the order, which follow the subjects above referred to:

Students.

To each student who satisfactorily completes the course, and is declared proficient by the school board, a certificate of proficiency will be issued, signed by the commandant and the secretary of the school. The possession of a certificate of proficiency by an officer will be noted on his efficiency record and such certificate will be considered as equivalent to a certificate of proficiency in the subject of the Small-Arms Firing Manual.

It will also exempt the holder from examination for promotion in that subject for a period of three years from the date of its issue, or for five years when specially recommended by the commandant will report the names of any officers who are found deficient in the course with a statement as to the cause of deficiency, and the names of those specially recommended by the school board for extended exemption from examination for promotion. The possession of a certificate of proficiency by an enlisted man will be made a matter of record and be noted on the soldier's discharge certificate.

Upon the recommendation of the school board, the commandant may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, retain graduates on duty with the school and assign them to duty on the school staff or in the school detachment.

Courses of Instruction.

There will be two school terms in each calendar year, in each of which the following courses are prescribed:

a. For field officers of Infantry and Cavalry.

b. For captains and first lieutenants of Infantry and Cavalry.

c. For lieutenants of Infantry and Cavalry for instruction with machine-guns.

d. For non-commissioned officers of Infantry and Cavalry other than those belonging to machine-gun organizations.

e. For non-commissioned officers of Infantry and Cavalry machine-gun organizations.

f. For general, field and staff officers and such other officers as may be designated by the Secretary of War to take this course. No officer of Infantry or Cavalry is eligible for this observation course.

Methods of Instruction.

Instruction will be carried on concurrently in two departments of instruction, viz:

(a) Department of Small-Arms (rifle and pistol).

(b) Department of Machine-Guns.

Instruction in the school will be imparted by lectures, conferences, demonstrations and practical firing problems and exercises. Examinations either written, oral or practical, will be held near the close of each course to determine the proficiency of the students in the subjects covered by the instruction.

Before the close of the course each officer will be required to prepare and read before the assembled school a thesis on a professional subject pertaining to musketry or kindred matters.

Administration.

II. The following regulations and instructions governing the selection of student officers and non-commissioned officers at the School of Musketry are announced:

1. The school year is divided into two periods of about four months each.

Instruction Courses Beginning Feb. 20 and Aug. 20.

Course A. For 15 field officers of Infantry and Cavalry.

Course B. For 30 captains and first lieutenants of Infantry and Cavalry.

Course C. For 15 lieutenants of Infantry and Cavalry for instruction with machine-guns.

Course D. For 110 non-commissioned officers of Infantry and Cavalry other than those belonging to machine-gun organizations.

Course E. For 32 non-commissioned officers of Infantry and Cavalry machine-gun organizations.

Observation Course Beginning June 1 and Dec. 1.

Course F. For general, field and staff officers and such other officers as may be designated by the Secretary of War to take this course, for which no officer of Infantry or Cavalry is considered eligible.

2. Selections of students for these courses will be made by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of regimental or other commanders made in conformity with these regulations.

3. The C.O. of each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry serving within the continental limits of the United States will submit the names of officers and non-commissioned officers of their respective regiments whom they recommend as students at the School of Musketry. These recommendations will be made twice each year, on Dec. 1 and June 1, and will state specifically for which course the officer or non-commissioned officer is recommended as follows:

For Course A, one field officer; for Course B, two company officers (captains or first lieutenants), one as principal, the other as alternate; for Course C, one lieutenant for machine-gun instruction; for Course D, four non-commissioned officers other than those belonging to machine-gun organizations; for Course E, one non-commissioned officer of machine-gun organizations.

4. In making recommendations of officers for detail as students at the School of Musketry, the regimental commander will be governed by the following limiting conditions:

a. No officer will be considered available for the detail who will not be eligible for detached service during the entire period covered by the course for which recommended.

b. No officer will be considered available for the detail who has been or may be ordered to foreign or other service which would operate to relieve him from the school before the close of the course for which recommended.

c. Officers recommended should be suitable for duty as instructors of musketry in the regiment and be available for such duty upon their graduation from the school.

d. Where, in any regiment, the directed recommendations cannot all be made because there is no officer qualified for the detail, that fact will be stated in explanation of the failure to make the required recommendations.

5. In making the recommendations for the detail of non-commissioned officers as students at the School of Musketry, regimental commanders will be governed by the following limiting considerations:

a. No non-commissioned officer will be considered available for the detail unless he shall at the time of entrance at the school have two years to serve in his current enlistment, or having less than two years to serve, has signified in writing his intention to re-enlist. In no case will a man be detailed whose term of enlistment expires while at the school.

b. Non-commissioned officers recommended for the detail should be selected not so much for their excellence in marksmanship as for their estimated aptitude as instructors of musketry in the regiment after graduation. They should be of good character, be in good physical condition, and be well grounded in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Preference should be given to those who have expressed a desire for the detail.

6. As the observation course will be included in the regular course for which they are eligible, no officer of Infantry or of Cavalry will be considered eligible for that course alone. Officers who are eligible may make application on the dates fixed for the recommendations of regimental commanders for authority to attend the observation course. Such applications should be made through the usual channels to The Adjutant General of the Army, stating that the applicant desires to attend the observation course.

7. Owing to the limited capacity of the school, no more student officers than the numbers mentioned in Par. II, Sec. 1, can be accommodated at the School of Musketry until additional quarters are provided. When the number of available officers recommended for detail as students under Par. II, Sec. 3, falls below the capacity of the school, officers of the Organized Militia, the Marine Corps, and the Navy may be admitted to fill up the classes. Officers of the Field Artillery regiment stationed at Fort Sill may, however, in a limited number attend the classes of the School of Musketry upon making application for this privilege to The Adjutant General of the Army through their commanding officers and the commandant of the School of Musketry. While so attending, these officers will enjoy all the privileges of regular students except that of quarters.

G.O. 29, MAY 19, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order amends Paras. 34, 35 and 101, G.O. 128, War D., Sept. 19, 1911, publishing regulations governing the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

G.O. 30, MAY 24, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. Par. I, G.O. 9, War D., 1913, relating to the tactical organization of the troops of the Mobile Army stationed within the continental limits of the United States, as amended, is further amended so as to omit the 29th Infantry from the organizations named as assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, and to omit Co. M, 3d Batn. of Engrs., from the organizations named under the heading "Army troops," page 2, and under the heading "Detachments and attachments," page 3, of the order.

2. Par. V, G.O. 9, War D., 1913, relating to organizations assigned to duty in the several territorial departments as amended is further amended so as to add the 29th Infantry and Co. M, 3d Batn. of Engrs., to the organizations named as assigned to the Eastern Department.

II.—Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1915, regulations have been put into effect for the parole, under certain conditions, of general prisoners confined at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and its branches. When a prisoner is paroled to a place in the vicinity of a military post or a recruiting station the commanding officer of the post or station will be advised by the parole officer of the barracks as to the name of the prisoner, the place where he is to remain while on parole, and other pertinent facts in the case. In this connection attention is invited to the following extract from the parole regulations:

"Whenever any person connected with the military service shall have reasonable grounds for believing that any paroled prisoner has violated the terms of his parole, it shall be the duty of such person so to inform his commanding officer at once; and if it shall appear to the commanding officer, after due investigation, that such prisoner has in fact materially violated his parole, the commanding officer shall make immediate report thereof by telegram to The Adjutant General of the Army."

III.—Section (i), Par. 42, G.O. 14, War D., 1912, relating to the subject of ballistics in the examination as to professional fitness for promotion in the case of officers of Coast Artillery, is amended to read as follows:

(i) Ballistics. Written.

High Angle Fire (Hamilton). Published in Vol. 40, No. 2, Journal U.S. Artillery (Whole No. 123).

Notes on Direct Fire (Wildrick). Published in Vol. 43, No. 1, Journal U.S. Artillery (Whole No. 131).

IV.—Par. 13, G.O. 57, War D., 1914, relating to allowances of fuel for cooking and heating water in barracks and other buildings at military posts, is amended by adding the following allowance of fuel:

Two Army ranges No. 5, single, when used by a single organization, 7,500 pounds per month.

V.—Commanding officers of Signal Corps organizations, instead of rendering the monthly returns of their organizations on Form No. 30, A.G.O., will hereafter make such returns on forms to be furnished by the office of the Chief Signal Officer. By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 19, MAY 17, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes instructions relative to the care and preservation of band instruments issued by the Quartermaster Corps, which will be strictly complied with.

II.—Cir. 52, War D., 1909, and Par. II, Bulletin 16, War D., 1914, relating to the care and preservation of band instruments, are rescinded.

III.—Bulletin 3, War D., 1915, publishing list of official and private publications available for issue or sale, as amended by Par. III, Bulletin 11, and supplemented by Par. I, Bulletin 7, War D., 1915, is further amended by substituting for the private publication "Ballistics (Hamilton)" the following:

High Angle Fire (Hamilton). Published in Vol. 40, No. 2, Journal U.S. Artillery (Whole No. 123).

Notes on Direct Fire (Wildrick). Published in Vol. 43, No. 1, Journal U.S. Artillery (Whole No. 131).

IV.—Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved March 4, 1915, condemned horses of the Regular Army, which are no longer fit for the service but which are still suitable for purposes of instruction, may be issued to the field artillery of the Organized Militia. Inspectors acting on inventory and inspection reports of horses should designate for transfer to the Militia such horses as are not continued in service but which are suitable for instruction purposes. Condemned horses fulfilling these conditions will be reported by department commanders to the War Department and instructions will be given as to their disposition.

When condemned horses issued to the Organized Militia are no longer fit for the purpose of instruction, they will be sold as now provided by law. Provision for shelter, care and feeding of the animals transferred to the Organized Militia will be made by the respective states, territories or the District of Columbia, as prescribed by the Secretary of War.

G.O. 6, MAY 14, 1915, SECOND DIVISION.

1. The following-named officer and enlisted men are honorably mentioned as having distinguished themselves by specially meritorious conduct in the service:

First Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, formerly 26th Infantry, now Infantry, unassigned.

Pvt. Ralph D. Ramp, formerly Co. I, 26th Inf., since transferred to 1st Infantry.

Pvt. Floyd Torrence, Machine-gun Company, 23d Inf. On Feb. 6, 1915, at imminent risk, they saved a comrade from drowning by voluntarily going to his rescue in a small flat-bottomed motor boat, without rudder, on a rough sea during a high wind.

2. Privates Ramp and Torrence have each been recommended for a certificate of merit.

By command of Major General Bell:

C. W. KENNEDY, Colonel, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, recently appointed, is assigned to the command of the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District. (June 5, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 57, March 10, 1915, War D., as directs the assignment of Major Salmon F. Dutton, Q.M.C., to duty as Q.M., the Presidio of Monterey, to relieve Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C., is revoked. Major Dutton will proceed to San Francisco for duty as assistant to the Q.M. of that department until such time as it shall be necessary for him to proceed to the Philippines on the transport about July 5, 1915, to Manila for duty. (June 3, War D.)

Par. 29, S.O. 117, May 20, 1915, War D., relating to Major Salmon F. Dutton and Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C., is revoked. (June 3, War D.)

Leave two months, about June 1, 1915, to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. George E. Thorne, Q.M.C. (May 24, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Charles L. Lanham, Q.M.C. (June 4, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M. Corps from duty in the Philippines, about Sept. 15, 1915, to the United States for further orders: Major Clarence H. McNeil, Capt. James H. Bryson, William F. Jones, Beverly F. Browne and James Hanson. (June 8, War D.)

Leave from date of his relief from his present duties until Aug. 5, 1915, is granted Capt. William E. Murray, Q.M.C. Captain Murray will sail for his new station on Aug. 5, 1915, instead of July 5, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (June 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Fred Netcher, Q.M.C. (appointed May 27, 1915, from first sergeant, Troop L, 15th Cavalry), now at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George W. Rees, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Andrew J. Merrill, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will repair to his home. (June 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Maurice G. Buchwald, Q.M.C. (appointed May 29, 1915, from sergeant, Troop A, 12th Cav.), now at Harlingen, Texas, to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Lemuel A. Bryan, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave July 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippines. (June 4, War D.)

Master Electr. Walter J. Stewart, Q.M.C., Fort Snelling, Minn., to Manila on the transport to leave Aug. 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippine Islands. (June 4, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave July 5 for duty: John Wilhart, Washington Barracks; Harry B. Richmond, Fort Crook, Neb.; Milton A. Holmes, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; and Abram D. Cohen, El Paso Depot, Texas. (June 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John P. Tillman, Q.M.C., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (June 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Albert Soper, Q.M.C. (appointed June 4, 1915, from sergeant, Troop M, 3d Cav.), now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Pay Clerk Will T. Taber, Q.M.C. (June 8, E.D.)

The following pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, whose two years' tour of duty in the Philippines will expire before Oct. 1, 1915, will be relieved from duty in said islands and will proceed to San Francisco at the proper time: Orva E. Beezley, Charles F. Eddy, William M. Dixon, Jerome F. Sears and Seymour H. Francis (Tientsin, China). (June 8, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Pay Clerk Will T. Taber, Q.M.C. (June 8, E.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., vice Col. L. Mervin Maus, relieved. (June 4, War D.)

Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., is designated to conduct a correspondence course under the supervision of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for medical officers of the Militia of Vermont, vice Capt. Mark D. Weed, M.C., relieved. (June 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 123, May 26, 1915, War D., as relates to Major Horace D. Bloombergh, M.C., is amended so as to direct Major Bloombergh to proceed to Hawaii on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Oct. 5, instead of Aug. 5, 1915. (June 4, War D.)

Leave three months, about July 6, 1915, to Major John A. Murtagh, M.C. (June 4, E.D.)

Leave fifteen days, about May 26, 1915, to Capt. Clarence E. Fronk, M.C. (May 26, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, to Capt. Thomas J. Leary, M.C. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Haymond W. Bliss, M.C., upon arrival at Honolulu, H.T., will proceed to Schofield Barracks for duty. (May 7, H.D.)

Leave three months, about May 31, is granted Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (May 26, Western D.)

Major Conrad E. Koerber, M.C., is relieved from duty with Field Hospital Company No. 5, and will report to the commanding general, 2d Division, for assignment to duty. (June 7, War D.)

Leave two months, when his services can be spared, is granted Major Edwin W. Rich, M.C. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. John W. Sherwood, M.C., from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will report at the proper time to C.O., 15th Cavalry, for duty with that organization en route to San Francisco, Cal., and after arrival will proceed on transport from San Francisco about July 5, 1915, for Philippines for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps is relieved from duty at post specified after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to Fort Bliss for duty with 15th Cavalry en route to San Francisco, and after arrival will proceed on the transport from San Francisco about July 5, 1915, for Philippines for duty: First Lieuts. William D. Herbert, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and John H. H. Scudder, Fort Bliss, Texas (temporary duty at Nogales, Ariz.). (June 7, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Henry S. Fruitnight, M.R.C., to active duty July 1, 1915, at Fort Terry, N.Y. (June 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Lowell, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States. (June 4, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the M.R.C. is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, July 1, and will then proceed to his home. First Lieuts. Grover C. Buntin and William D. Heaton. They are relieved from active duty. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. William S. Magill, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from service of United States. (June 7, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Thompson, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, June 7, 1915. (June 7, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First Lieut. James F. Feely, D.S., from duty in the Philippines about Sept. 15, 1915, to the United States for further orders. (June 8, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Frank C. Cady from present duty to home for annulment of contract. (June 7, War D.)

Leave three months and two days to Acting Dental Surg. Frank C. Cady upon his arrival at his home. (June 7, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Charles B. Seely, jr., from his present duty to home for annulment of contract. (June 7, War D.)

Leave three months to Acting Dental Surg. Charles B. Seely, jr., upon his arrival at his home. (June 7, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Donald W. Forbes, recently appointed, will report at Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (June 8, War D.)

The following acting dental surgeons from duty in the Philippines about Sept. 15, 1915, to the United States for further orders: John W. Scovel, William A. Squires, Mortimer Sanderson, Benjamin C. Warfield and Lester C. Ogg. (June 8, War D.)

Each of the following acting dental surgeons is relieved from duty at the post specified after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Sept. 5, 1915, for Philippines for duty: Don G. Moore, Fort Totten, N.Y.; Samuel J. Randall, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Charles Tainter, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Harlan L. Thompson, Fort Sill, Okla.; Robert B. Tobias, Douglas, Ariz.; Harry C. Feavey, Fort Williams, Me.; Eugene Milburn, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Claudius G. Baker, Fort Adams, R.I. (June 8, War D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, effective about July 20, 1915, upon expiration of which he will proceed to Philippines, is granted Acting Dental Surg. Lowell B. Wright. (June 9, E.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following sergeants first class, Hospital Corps, will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., in time to arrive not later than June 25, thence on the first available transportation leaving Seattle, Wash., to the stations indicated: Yarnell L. Bowers, Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Harry N. Fuller, H.C.; Shelby G. Cox, Fort Omaha, Neb., to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Richard A. Wood, H.C.; James E. Young, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Radio Station at Fairbanks, via Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Albert G. Fisher, H.C.; properly supervise in Marin and Sonoma counties upon relief will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., pending assignment to station. (June 4, War D.)

Sergt. Alvis C. Waller, H.C., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Sergt. Melville B. Hamilton, H.C., from further duty in the 2d Division and will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank Holt, H.C., now at Philmont, N.Y., to C.O., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, for duty at Fort Adams, R.I. (June 8, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Col. Lansing H. Beach, C.E., is detailed as an additional member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consider plans for the construction of a county highway bridge across the Ohio River at McKees Rocks, Allegheny county, Pa. (June 2, C.E.)

Capt. Thomas M. Robins, C.E., is detailed as a member of the Ordnance Board, New York city, for duty during the consideration by the board of matters pertaining to the Corps of Engineers. (June 5, War D.)

Company F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed about June 4 by rail to Santa Rosa, Cal., to properly supervise in Marin and Sonoma counties the work assigned the company in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (May 29, Western D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. D. H. Currie, S.C., from duty in that corps, June 30, and is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, July 1, and will then join. (June 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 128, June 3, 1915, War D., as directs Capt. Dennis H. Currie, S.C., to proceed on July 1, 1915, to join the 5th Field Artillery, is amended so as to direct Captain Currie to remain on duty with Field Company D, Signal Corps, until the arrival of Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, 5th Field Art., and upon the completion of the transfer of his duties to that officer to join 5th Field Artillery. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., aviation officer, S.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at San Diego, Cal., to examine officers with a view to determining their qualification for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, vice Capt. Townsend F. Dodd, aviation officer, S.C., relieved. (June 4, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Major Edgar Russel from duty in office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5 for Hawaii for duty as signal officer of Hawaiian Department, relieving Capt. George S. Gibbs. Captain Gibbs after being thus relieved will repair to Washington, D.C., for duty. Major Daniel J. Carr from duty at the Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport from that place about Aug. 5, 1915, for the Philippines for duty as signal officer Philippine Department, relieving Capt. Charles deF. Chandler, who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, the Army Service Schools, for duty. Major Carl F. Hartmann upon being relieved from duty at the Army War College, Washington, will proceed to New York city for duty as signal officer of the Eastern Department, relieving Major Charles McK. Saltzman. Major Saltzman after being relieved will proceed to the Canal Zone for duty as signal officer. Capt. Joseph B. Douglas is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5, 1915, for the Philippines for duty as command officer, Field Company D, Signal Corps, relieving Capt. John B. Christian. Captain Christian after being relieved will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. Capt. Elisha G. Abbott is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Aug. 5 for Hawaii to command Field Company E, Signal Corps. First Lieut. Robert C. Cotton is relieved from duty with Field Company I, Signal Corps, Fort Bliss, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport about Aug. 5, 1915, for Philippines for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James H. Van Horn. Lieutenant Van Horn after being thus relieved will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. First Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, July 1, to Texas City, Texas, for duty with Field Company D, Signal Corps. (June 4, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. William H. Inman, S.C., now at Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed to Nulato, Alaska, for duty. (May 29, Western D.)

Master Signal Electr. John C. Flitch upon arrival at Fort Lawton, Wash., from Alaska will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty with Field Company A, Signal Corps. (June 7, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Irving Deems, Signal Corps, S.C. General Supply Depot, Fort Wood, N.Y., about July 1, 1915, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Company I, Signal Corps. (June 7, War D.)

CAVALRY.

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. SANDS.

G.O. 28, MAY 20, 1915, 4TH CAV.

1. It is with profound sorrow that the regimental commander announces the death of 1st Lieut. Clarence K. Lyman, 4th Cav., which occurred at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, H.T., at 3 p.m. Sunday, the 16th instant, due to injuries received on the polo field at Moanalua Park, H.T., on Saturday afternoon, the 15th instant.

2. Lieutenant Lyman was born in Hawaii Feb. 23, 1882. Cadet U.S. Military Academy July 29, 1901; second lieutenant 4th Cavalry June 13, 1905; first lieutenant 12th Cavalry Aug. 19, 1911; transferred to 4th Cavalry Oct. 10, 1911; graduate Mounted Service School, 1910.

By order of Colonel Sands:

L. R. HOLBROOK, Captain and Adjutant, 4th Cav.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILBER E. WILDER.

COL. WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave to and including July 3, 1915, to Major William J. Glasgow, 5th Cav. (June 7, War D.)

Major William J. Glasgow, 5th Cav., from duty at Fort Riley and will proceed on July 3, 1915, to join proper station. (June 7, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave three months and seventeen days, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Frederick D. Griffin, jr., 6th Cav. (May 24, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, to apply for an extension of two months, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav. (May 24, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George Dillman, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (May 24, 2d Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. William V. Carter, 7th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave on July 5, is assigned to temporary duty with the 13th Cavalry until such time as it may be necessary for him to proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave about Oct. 5, 1915, for Manila. Lieutenant Carter will join 13th Cavalry July 5, 1915. (June 4, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav. (June 5, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

COL. H. C. BENSON, ATTACHED.

Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, 9th Cav., from assignment to that regiment, is attached to the 3d Cavalry, and upon the completion of the duty assigned to him in Colorado will join latter regiment. (June 5, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Leave two months, upon his relief from the Mounted Service School, to 1st Lieut. Henry W. Baird, 11th Cav. (June 7, E.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Par. 25, S.O. 91, April 20, 1915, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., is revoked. (June 5, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav., having been found physically disqualified for promotion will proceed to his home as soon as practicable after July 1, 1915, to await retirement. (June 3, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. James C. Rhea, Cav., is relieved from his detail for duty as inspector of the Philippine Constabulary under the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, is assigned to the 8th Cavalry, and will join that regiment. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. William R. Pope, Cav., from duty at St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., July 7. (June 3, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. William R. Pope, Cav. (June 4, War D.)

First Lieut. William R. Pope, Cav., is assigned to the 14th Cavalry, July 8, 1915. He will upon the expiration of the leave granted him join the troop to which assigned. (June 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Leave two months, with permission to leave the department, on arrival at San Francisco, to 2d Lieut. Joseph O. Daly, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks. (May 14, H.D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Bernard K. Peyton, 1st Field Art. (June 7, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Stewart, 4th Field Art. (May 27, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, about June 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Alfred G. Thomason, 4th Field Art. (May 26, 2d Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, 5th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect July 1, vice Capt. Dennis H. Currie, S.C., relieved from duty in that corps, June 30, 1915. Captain Currie is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, July 1, and will then join regiment. (June 3, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. William F. Sharp, 5th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 1, and the name of 1st Lieut. Albert Gilmor, Field Art., is removed therefrom. June 30. Lieutenant Gilmor is relieved from duty in New York city and from further duty on recruiting service and is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, July 1, and will join regiment at Fort Sill, Okla. (June 5, War D.)

Leave two months and ten days, about June 20, 1915, to Capt. John Lund, O.D. (assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, effective June 20, 1915). (June 8, War D.)

Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, 5th Field Art., detailed in the Signal Corps, July 1, 1915, will proceed on that date to Texas City, Texas, for duty in command of Field Company D, Signal Corps. (June 8, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Leave two months, about June 15, 1915, to Major Dwight E. Aultman, 6th Field Art. (June 8, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Albert Gilmor, Field Art., is removed from the list of detached officers, June 30, is relieved from further recruiting duty, and is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, July 1, and will join at Fort Sill. (June 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., from his present assignment in the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, about Sept. 15, 1915, and will then proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of the Potomac. (June 5, War D.)

Major Lawrence S. Miller, C.A.C., from his present assignment in the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, about Sept. 15, 1915, to Fort Preble, Me., and assume the duties of fort commander. (June 5, War D.)

Leave two months and ten days, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Lawrence C. Crawford, C.A.C. (June 4, War D.)

Capt. Edward D. Powers, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty in the Q.M. Corps, Aug. 6, will report to the commanding general, Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, for duty. He is relieved from this duty in these coast defenses, about Sept. 15, 1915, is assigned to the 1st Company, and will then join that company. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Lewis Tuttle, C.A.C., is transferred from the 60th to 95th Company, about Aug. 1, 1915. He will proceed on the transport to leave San Francisco about Aug. 5 to Manila and join company to which transferred. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C., is transferred from the 90th to the 126th Company, about July 1. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Edward E. Farnsworth, C.A.C., is transferred from the 166th to the 70th Company, about Nov. 1, 1915. He will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Nov. 5, 1915, and join company. (June 5, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Mathew A. Cross, C.A.C. (June 7, E.D.)

Each of the following captains of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name, to take effect on or about Sept. 15: William M. Colvin from the 76th to the 42d Co.; Donald C. McDonald from the 102d to the 18th Co.; Frank H. Phipps, jr., from the 72d to the 138th Co.; and Thomas Duncan from the 135th to the 90th Co. Each officer will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1915, and will join the companies indicated. (June 5, War D.)

Each of the following captains of the Coast Artillery is transferred as indicated after his name, about Sept. 15, and

will join the companies to which transferred: Francis N. Cooke from the 42d to the 19th Co., John C. Goodfellow from the 188th to the 8th Co., Mark L. Ireland from the 11th to the 14th Co., Clifford C. Carson from the 18th to the 83d Co., James E. Pourie from the 70th to the 165th Co., and Stephen H. May (captain, Q.M. Corps) from the 90th to the 2d Co. (June 5, War D.)

Leave two months, effective about June 26, 1915, to 1st Lieut. John B. Maynard, C.A.C. (June 4, E.D.)

First Lieut. John J. Thomas, C.A.C. (captain, Ordnance Department), upon his relief from detail in the Ordnance Department and on the expiration of any leave granted will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1915, for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 116, May 19, 1915, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. Charles A. Schimelfenig, C.A.C., is revoked. (June 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles A. Schimelfenig, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, June 20, 1915. (June 5, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present assignment in the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1915, and will then proceed to the coast defenses indicated after his name for assignment to a company: First Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook; 1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, Coast Defenses of Portland, and 2d Lieut. Charles N. Wilson, Coast Defenses of Eastern New York. (June 5, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps relieved from assignment to company indicated after his name, Aug. 1: First Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, 51st Co., and 2d Lieut. Stewart W. Stanley, 19th Co. Each officer will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave about Aug. 5, 1915, for Manila for duty. (June 5, War D.)

The following organizations will stand relieved from duty in the Eastern Department and will proceed on the dates indicated to San Francisco, Cal., and embark at that place on the transport to sail from that port on Aug. 5, 1915, for Manila: 4th Co., C.A.C., Fort Mott, N.J., July 30, 1915; 17th Co., C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md., July 30, 1915; 36th Co., C.A.C., Fort Mott, N.J., July 30, 1915; 11th Co., C.A.C., Fort Dade, Fla., July 29, 1915. The departure of these organizations for San Francisco will be timed so as to insure their arrival at that place between midnight and 6 a.m. on the day the transport is scheduled to sail. (June 5, E.D.)

Chaplain Joseph M. Kangley, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, about Oct. 4, 1915, and will proceed to United States on the first available transport after that date, reporting to the commanding general, Western Department. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, and Sergt. Bruce A. Macdowell, 93d Co., C.A.C., sergeant-instructor of the Coast Artillery Reserves of the state of Washington, at the proper time will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty at the Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises from July 18 to 31, 1915, inclusive. (May 25, Western D.)

Leave three months, June 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. Lewis Turtle, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (May 26, Western D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Jacob E. Wyke, C.A.C., upon his relief from his present duties. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., now on leave at Vancouver, Wash., will proceed about July 5, 1915, to Fort Worden, Wash., for the purpose of witnessing service target practice in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, and will return to Vancouver and resume a status of absence with leave. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward W. Putney, C.A.C., will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty at the Coast Defense Exercises to be held at that post July 3 to Aug. 14, 1915. (June 8, E.D.)

Leave seven days to 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Acheson, C.A.C., recruiting officer, about June 24, 1915. (June 8, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about July 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Philip R. Faymonville, C.A.C., on duty on the mine planter Colonel George Armistead. (May 26, Western D.)

Major Harry L. Steele, C.A.C., from duty as fort commander, Fort Mott, N.J., to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1915, for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C., is transferred from the 17th to the 76th Company, about Aug. 1, 1915, and will then join company to which transferred. (June 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 37, S.O. 117, May 20, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Rollo F. Anderson, C.A.C., is revoked. Captain Anderson is transferred from the 36th to the 112th Company, about Aug. 5, 1915. He is then transferred from the 112th to the 36th Company, about Oct. 5, 1915, and will join latter company via transport to leave San Francisco about Oct. 5. (June 8, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from staff duty in the coast defenses indicated and assigned to the company indicated after his name, about July 5, 1915, and will then join the company to which assigned. Capt. John P. Terrell from Long Island Sound to 4th Company; 1st Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary from the Potomac to 17th Company. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, C.A.C., from assignment to the 127th Company and attached to the 111th Company, about July 5, 1915, and will then join company to which attached. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, C.A.C., from assignment to the 161st Company, and attached to the 33d Company, about July 1, and will then join company to which attached. (June 8, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name, to take effect on or about July 5, 1915: Capt. Charles C. Burt from 4th to 110th Company, Capt. Curtis G. Rorebeck from 111th to 80th Company, 1st Lieut. Clement C. Heth from 17th to 47th Company, Jacob Frank from 11th to 162d Company, Robert E. Vose from 74th to 111th Company, Charles L. Williams from 120th to 4th Company, and 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Haines from 4th to 112th Company. Lieutenant Frank upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join company to which transferred. The other officers named will join the companies to which transferred at the proper time. (June 8, War D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 130, June 5, 1915, War D., is so amended as to detail 2d Lieut. Charles A. Schimelfenig, C.A.C., for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, July 1, 1915, instead of June 20, 1915. (June 8, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Eugene B. Teal, C.A.C., now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Charleston for duty. (June 7, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.
Capt. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf., will proceed after July 1, 1915, to the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for treatment. (June 3, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Vernon W. Boller, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter, is extended two months. (May 18, H.D.)

Leave one month, to apply for extension of one month, and to leave the department upon arrival at San Francisco of the June transport to 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter. (May 21, H.D.)

Leave two months and twenty-three days, with permission to leave the department, upon arrival at San Francisco of the June transport, to 2d Lieut. Sidney H. Foster, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter. (May 21, H.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Carl A. Hardigg, 2d Inf., is extended one month. (June 4, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT L. HIRST.

First Lieut. John J. Barleigh, 3d Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will report in person to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for temporary duty in his office. (June 8, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Leave three months and fifteen days, about July 1, 1915, to Capt. Benjamin R. Wade, 5th Inf. (June 4, E.D.)
Capt. James P. Harbison, 5th Inf., is transferred upon the recommendation of medical authority to the 14th Infantry, July 1. He will upon being relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., join company to which assigned. (June 5, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

First Lieut. John W. Simons, Jr., 6th Inf., from duty at the Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., July 15, and join regiment. (June 3, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave one month and nineteen days, about July 12, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Robert G. Peck, 7th Inf. (May 25, 2d Div.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, 9th Inf., is further extended six months. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, 9th Inf., is detailed as Q.M. of the National Matches for 1915. He will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Jacksonville, Fla., and take station. (June 8, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William R. Gruber, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (June 4, E.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Franklin C. Sibert, 10th Inf., Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z., is extended one month. (June 7, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave two months, about June 15, 1915, to Capt. Thomas J. Rogers, 11th Inf. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. John A. Brockman, 11th Inf., inspector-instructor, on or after July 1, 1915, to Hartford, Conn., in time to accompany the 1st Field Company, Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard, during its practice march and camp of instruction July 7-13, inclusive. (June 9, E.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

First Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 12th Inf., from duty at Lexington, Ky., and from further duty on recruiting service, July 1, 1915, and will join regiment. (June 4, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, and will report in person on Aug. 15, 1915, for duty accordingly. (June 5, War D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, upon completion of his duty at the Army War College, to Major Frank H. Albright, 14th Inf. (May 29, Western D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

COL. E. A. ROOT, ATTACHED.

Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 16th Inf., will proceed not earlier than Aug. 29, 1915, at such time as he may become eligible for detached service for a period of more than three years to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the schools. (June 5, War D.)

Sergt. Clarence W. Emerson, Co. K, 16th Inf., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York and will report in person to Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, Inf., inspector-instructor. (June 5, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., Asheville, N.C., will proceed on July 5, 1915, to Camp Glenn, Morehead City, N.C., for duty at camps of instruction of the National Guard of North Carolina from July 6 to Aug. 9, 1915. (June 4, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf., from duty at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, July 13. (June 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 95, April 24, 1915, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf., to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco for Manila about Aug. 5, 1915, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Burdett to sail on the transport to leave about Sept. 5, 1915. (June 4, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

The name of 1st Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 18th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 26, 1915, and the name of 1st Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect July 25. (June 4, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave two months, about June 18, to Capt. Paul C. Galeher, 19th Inf. (May 24, 2d Div.)

Companies E and H, 19th Inf., except Capt. Paul C. Galeher and Hjalmer Erickson, will stand relieved from duty with this command on July 1, 1915, and on that date will proceed, by rail, to Fort Sill, Okla., for station. (May 28, 2d Div.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Capt. George S. Tiffany is detailed, June 1, as regimental adjutant. At his own request 1st Lieut. Robert L. Weeks is relieved from duty as a battalion adjutant and assigned to Company F. (May 31, 21st Inf.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Hiram M. Cooper, 21st Inf., recruiting officer. (June 4, War D.)

Leave two months, upon completion of his duties at the camp of instruction at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 21st Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (May 24, Western D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave three months, about June 27, 1915, to Capt. Elverson E. Fuller, 23d Inf. (May 25, 2d Div.)

Sick leave three months to Capt. Samuel A. Price, 23d Inf. (May 27, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about June 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 23d Inf. (May 24, 2d Div.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

First Sergt. Anthony Anderson, Co. M, 24th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (June 7, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave two months and twenty-two days, to leave the department, upon arrival at San Francisco of July transport, to Major Ernest B. Gose, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks. (May 12, H.D.)

Leave two months and ten days, to leave the department, May 28, 1915, is granted Capt. William G. Fleischauer, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks. (May 13, H.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave two months, to leave the department, to take effect June 25, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Richard T. Taylor, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks. (May 12, H.D.)

Leave two months, about June 12, 1915, to Major Melville S. Jarvis, 25th Inf. (May 28, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about June 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. George W. Krapf, 25th Inf. (May 25, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, upon relief from present duties, to Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf. (June 8, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

Sergt. John R. White, Co. M, 27th Inf., Texas City, Texas, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of the state of Connecticut and will be sent to Hartford. (June 7, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

The following complimentary letter from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, dated May 28, 1915, sent to Col. Frank B. McCoy, commanding 30th Infantry, headquarters at Plattsburg, N.Y.:

"I have never seen the excitement and interest of the department inspector, in his report of the recent inspection of your garrison, namely,

"Use of the Bayonet. 11. Special attention has been devoted to this subject by the companies at this post, both in combat and bayonet exercises. All of the companies have improvised fencing outfits and, at the time of the inspector's visit, a bayonet combat tournament, in which all of the companies participated, was being concluded.

"I have never seen the excitement and interest of the men in this tournament exceeded, even by a baseball match or a prizefight."

"It affords me very great pleasure to commend you for the excellent results you have secured in your command, as manifested in the above remark of the inspector. Realizing the very great importance of instruction in the use of the bayonet it is very gratifying to note that such splendid interest has been aroused in the entire personnel of your command therein."

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 30th Inf. (June 7, E.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, to Governors Island, N.Y., as soon as practicable after

July 1, and upon arrival there will report to Army retiring board for examination and will await further orders at Governors Island, N.Y. (June 4, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. John M. Field, P.R.R. of Inf., is extended ten days. (June 4, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Maurice Angel, P.R.R. of Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (June 7, E.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. S. W. Anding, Inf., is removed from list of detached officers, July 25. (June 4, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about June 23, 1915, to Major Edward A. Shuttleworth, Inf. (June 3, War D.)

Capt. Ernest E. Haskell, Inf., from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, July 21, 1915. (June 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, Inf., from duty at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., July 26, 1915. (June 4, War D.)

Capt. Leonard J. Mygatt, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 7th Infantry. Captain Mygatt is relieved from duty with the Militia of Vermont, July 1, 1915, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join company to which assigned. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, Inf., is assigned to the 26th Infantry, July 26, 1915. He will upon the expiration of any leave granted him join company to which assigned. (June 8, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Capt. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf., to major, rank April 29, 1915, assigned to 3d Inf.

Capt. Samuel V. Ham, unassigned, to major, rank May 20, 1915, assigned to 12th Inf.

First Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, unassigned, to captain, rank April 3, 1915, assigned to 11th Inf.

First Lieut. George K. Wilson, 3d Inf., to captain, rank April 26, 1915, assigned to 26th Inf.

First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, unassigned, to captain, rank April 29, 1915, assigned to 17th Inf.

First Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson, 5th Inf., to captain, rank May 22, 1915, assigned to 5th Inf.

Second Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, 23d Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 26, 1915, assigned to 23d Inf.

Second Lieut. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank April 22, 1915, assigned to 7th Inf.

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Bouton, 9th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank April 26, 1915, assigned to 9th Inf.

Second Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, 18th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank April 29, 1915, assigned to 18th Inf.

Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. Major Erwin upon the expiration of his present leave will join regiment to which assigned. Captains Sykes and Quackenbush and Lieutenant Hill will remain on their present duties. Major Ham and Captain Wilson will proceed on July 1, 1915, to join regiments to which assigned. The other officers named will join the companies to which assigned. (June 3, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Fred W. Herschler, retired, recruiting officer, from duty at Cincinnati, Ohio, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to Lexington, Ky., and enter on recruiting duty at that place on July 1, 1915. (June 4, War D.)

Major Edwin T. Cole, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., to take effect Aug. 5, 1915. (June 8, War D.)

Major Edwin T. Cole, retired, is relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., to Aug. 4, 1915. (June 8, War D.)

Leave seven days, about June 14, 1915, to Capt. Edward T. Winston, retired, recruiting officer. (June 8, War D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction for officers and selected enlisted men of Infantry of the Militia of the state of Washington will be held on the state military reservation at American Lake, Wash., from June 21 to 25, 1915, inclusive. Capt. Harold D. Coburn, Inf., inspector-instructor, now at Seattle, at the proper time will proceed to American Lake for duty as senior instructor at the camp. (May 26, Western D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave S.F. about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 8	13
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 6	Sept. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 4	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16	13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave Manila about	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	38
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 13	38
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	38
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	38
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	38
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	38
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	38
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

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under the new plans, can ever be built at Pearl Harbor. The coral formation in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor is of such a character that up to this time a stable foundation has not been found for the dock.

There are no radical changes in requirements for the appointment of second lieutenants in the Army made in G.O. No. 26, W.D., May 7. The order is largely a compilation of orders and circulars previously issued. In a number of cases these conflicted and the new General Order harmonizes them. The particular reason for issuing the order at this time is the prospect of the passage of some legislation for an increase in the strength of the Army. If there should be vacancies to be filled from civil life this general order would give the candidate all the information that would be necessary for him to prepare himself to pass the examination.

The signal numbers which appeared before the names of officers in the Army List and Directory in the May issue are to be used in telegraphing and cabling under the new code book which will shortly come from the printers. These numbers will not only be substituted for the names of officers in departmental business, but in field telegraphing and signaling as well. The numbers are so arranged that there will be numerals for new officers that may be added to the Army List. It will be noted that retired officers have no numbers. If they should be placed on active duty they will be assigned signal numbers. The officers in the Signal Corps have been working on the new code book for the Army for about two years. It has been submitted to code experts and is regarded as the last word in code books. When secrecy is required it can be enciphered. It is expected that at least an abridged edition of the code book will be issued generally to the Army.

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OUR NOTE TO GERMANY AND ITS LESSONS.

The text of President Wilson's latest note to Germany, which appears on page 1304, makes it difficult to believe in the sincerity of the claim made by William Jennings Bryan that he was compelled to resign the position of Secretary of State because he could not in conscience sign the note prepared by the President, which met with the approval of all the other members of the Cabinet. The note might have been signed by Jane Addams without disturbance to the conscience of even that ardent advocate of peace, so far is it from ruffling a feather of the bird of peace. It is doubtful whether this latest note as to the sinking of the Lusitania will have any effect upon the action of Germany, which will be determined solely by regard for the necessities of her present perilous position. It is deeds, not words, that count in such a case, and the sole question with the Kaiser's government will be, What action is the American Government prepared to take?

The resignation of Mr. Bryan leaves the President unhampered by the necessity of making concessions to the peace at any price movement, which Mr. Bryan has been understood to represent in the Cabinet. How much yielding to this peace sentiment has influenced President Wilson in his attitude on the Mexican question may perhaps never be known, but one thing is certain, and that is that Mr. Bryan in taking the chair of Secretary of State in 1913 limited his sphere of usefulness when he said that during his incumbency of that office there would be no war. This circumscribed his course of conduct and necessarily committed him to opposition to any action by the President that the Secretary of State believed might lead to war. This assertion by Mr. Bryan was sufficient to stamp his ineligibility for the position. To prejudge a prospective situation is to wholly disqualify a man in advance for handling that situation. Any man indubitably and unchangingly opposed to military support of a diplomatic position has no place in a Cabinet which has to deal with questions at a time when human nature is as it is, and not as it is expected to be hundreds, if not thousands, of years from now when force will cease to be the deciding factor in the destiny of nations.

Whether or not we question the purity of Mr. Bryan's motives in leaving the Cabinet, we may well question his knowledge of his own limitations in an office before which at any time might come the question of peace and war, and when an assertion of idealistic peace notions might be regarded as an expression of national weakness. Mr. Bryan in his political career some years ago found himself forced by the logic of events to relinquish some of his most cherished political ideals and to admit that conditions had changed from what they were when he clung so ardently to them. So he should have realized on entering the Cabinet that conditions at any moment might arise that would change his attitude toward peace. But Mr. Bryan did not say that. He said that although he could hold in abeyance his theories as to silver coinage, he could never change his views as to peace and war. In such a frame of mind he was unfit to enter the Cabinet, and the misfortune is that he did not see it then, or at least when our trouble with Mexico was at its height and when our soldiers and sailors were killed at Vera Cruz. He ought to have seen then that the position of Secretary of State demands a practical man of affairs rather than a philosophic idealist, and that he might remain so long that his leaving the Cabinet might synchronize, as it does, with a crisis in which his departure might reflect unfavorably upon the unanimity which is a ruler's strongest asset in dealing with foreign nations.

No matter what may be the result of this difference with the German government, this country has had the probability of war brought before it more clearly than at any other time since the Spanish War. The American people by this time ought to understand for once and all the emptiness of treaties and international promises as guarantees of peace. We feel that they are so convinced, and that the question of having to bring home to them the necessity of greater military preparedness has passed out of the realm of debatable subjects. What is the immediate concern of the country is the extent to which this expansion of our military forces should go. There can be little doubt that Congress will be ready at its next regular session to vote for larger measures of military protection. When that time comes there will undoubtedly be many and various plans for improving our military establishment. There is always the danger that these schemes may clash and that in the contentions between the advocates of these differing plans not only valuable time will be lost, but also that Congress will

be led to postpone increase until the conflicting schemes can be harmonized. There is plenty of time between now and the next regular session of Congress for the advocates of a larger Army and Navy to get together and plan their future with a view to avoiding disagreement and consequent delay in Congress. One of the most important of all subjects connected with the enlargement of our military establishment is the provision looking to an adequate reserve. This matter has been pretty well gone over in hearings before Congress relative to the long or short term of enlistment. It should not be a subject of tedious discussions in the next few months.

The American people must be taught without delay that immediate action is necessary. With the sincerest intentions and with patriotism running at full tide, it would take a year for this country to bring a new force in addition to our Regular Army up to a standard that would insure its being a valuable fighting factor. A year is a long time in these days when all of Europe practically flew at one another's throats in the short space of a week in last July. Diplomatic exchanges may languish through many days of monotonous interchange of notes until all at once the nations come to the Rubicon, to pass which means war and to retreat from which means humiliation and disgrace. Then is that nation blessed that not only has justice and right on its side, but also has a strong right arm ready to strike blows for that justice and right.

There can be little doubt that measures looking to a larger Army and Navy will receive heartier support from the Chief Executive during the remaining years of his term than they have in the past. In the months that have elapsed since the opening of the war President Wilson must have realized as never before how the possession of adequate military forces must steady the hand of the head of a nation and make clear the difficult path he must tread in such searching days as these, when every hour seems pregnant with some storm that may break upon the country. Now more than ever he must appreciate the position of Abraham Lincoln, who saw state after state drifting into secession when the force at his command was painfully insufficient to sustain the dignity of the Government and avert the awful calamity of a long and desolating war.

As a student of our history President Wilson certainly cannot look forward with anything but doubt and uncertainty to a foreign war in which, unprotected by powerful allies, he would have to lean upon the broken reed of a crude, undeveloped, hastily extemporized system of national defense. It is within the power of the American people to have a sufficiently powerful Army for any emergency if they will not waste time quibbling over the cost. The events of the last few days should satisfy this Republic that cost should not be a factor in giving this country the Army and Navy it needs. Whether it costs five cents or five hundred million dollars, the country is able to pay for it. It cannot adjust emergencies to its pocketbook, but it can adjust its pocketbook to emergencies. We cannot level the demands of an arrogant nation down to what we think we can spend, but we can build up our Army and Navy so that they will measure up in defensive power to any demand that any nation dare make. That is the lesson which is brought to a head by the sinking of the Lusitania and which not to read aright is to invite needless perils and endanger the future of the Republic.

What follows is not, as might appear, an account of the parting interview between President Wilson and his resigning Secretary of State, but the report of an ancient and parallel experience recorded in the Bible, 2 Samuel, Chapter 20, verses 9 and 10:

"And Joab said to Amasa, Is it well with thee, my brother? And Joab took Amasa by the beard with his right hand to kiss him. But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand: so he smote him therewith in the body."

PHILIPPINE RELIEF ORDERS SUSPENDED.

By direction of the Secretary of War all orders for the relief of regiments in the Philippines were suspended on June 11. This means that the 7th and 8th Cavalry and 24th Infantry will not be brought back from the Islands as previously announced, nor will the 15th Cavalry, 9th Cavalry, or 27th Infantry be sent to the Philippines as previously ordered. It is also possible that orders for the relief of officers from the Islands under the two years' Philippine service law may be suspended. The time for final action on these orders will not be until October, and on this account these orders will not be in effect until that time. Telegrams suspending the orders previously issued to officers and commanders of regiments were sent out June 10 and 11 by the War Department.

Orders for the movement of Coast Artillery troops will be carried out as published. The 4th and 36th Companies from Fort Mott; 17th, Fort Washington; 111th, Fort Dade, and 33d, Fort Columbia, will sail for the Philippines on Aug. 5 transport.

The orders for the mobile troops were suspended upon request of General Funston. Trouble is being experienced by the American Red Cross in sending supplies across the Mexican border for relief of Mexican sufferers, and it is possible that it will be necessary to send troops across the border to guard Red Cross relief parties. Under such conditions it is deemed unwise to remove any troops from the border. It is possible that additional troops

now stationed in the United States may be sent to the border, where the situation was never more serious than now.

PLAYING FAST AND LOOSE WITH MEXICO.

It will be interesting to watch how far the Administration will go in exerting its influence in behalf of peace and humanity in Mexico, now that a new Secretary of State must be appointed. Conditions for the past two years have been worse in Mexico than in Belgium. If the whole story is ever told, as shown by the records of the State Department, the country will demand intervention. The trouble has been that the State Department has heretofore been inclined to suppress the information in its possession relative to the outrages in Mexico and has invariably discredited reports from other sources.

The advisors who had the ear of the Administration have always insisted that Villa was the real power behind the combination when Carranza and Villa were arrayed against Huerta. When the break came between the two it was given out at Washington that Carranza would soon be forced to leave the country and that Villa, like the elder Diaz, would govern Mexico. Now that Villa has fallen to the level of a second class bandit, the Administration appears to have given up hope of anyone being able to bring about peace in the country without at least the moral support of this Government.

At various times in the last few years when our Government was playing fast and loose with the Mexican question we called attention to the danger in another quarter than that of Mexico itself. We pointed to the effect such national weakness would have upon other nations, and suggested that in the event that this Republic should find itself face to face with a war over a challenging of the Monroe Doctrine we might be able to trace back the cause to the belief of some powerful European nation that we were neither ready nor willing to back up our threats with positive military action, on which alone rests ultimately the respect accorded to one nation by the others. We are now and have been for some days in a position of diplomatic delicacy. War with a first class Power is more threatening than it has been for years. It is not the Monroe Doctrine, to be sure, that is involved in this instance, but the chain of circumstances that have led up to this perilous situation might never have been woven by the deft fingers of Fate if this country at the opening of the war had had behind it a record of a firm, forceful and just settlement of the Mexican troubles. Even with our limited military resources immediately available, our protests respecting the rights of neutrals made both to Great Britain and Germany in the early days of the war might have brought about an acquiescence in the wishes of the United States as the largest neutral Power concerned and have averted the friction that has been constantly recurring between Washington and the governments of London and Berlin. If we have the right to complain of the treatment to which the United States has been subjected in this war, how would we have felt if our Monroe Doctrine at another time had been deliberately flouted before our eyes and we had been charged with presumption in laying down a theory of international relationship which we were unable or unwilling to carry out to its ultimate in the handling of the Mexican situation?

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL warned the Government that its policy of weakness in Mexico was destined to injure this country materially in the eyes of Japan and Europe and to arouse their feelings of contempt for this Republic which might later express themselves in acts of aggression, which we could not in justice say we had not invited by our policy of pusillanimity. The Boston Transcript has been one of the great daily newspapers of the country that has stood firmly behind us in pointing out the dangers of weak-kneed evasion in matters affecting the rights of Americans and citizens of European nations in Mexico. In discussing "Our Fruitless Neutrality" in its issue of June 7 the Transcript said:

At the outset of the war our Government suffered a serious handicap from the deplorable failure of its course in Mexico. British and German naval commanders were daily eye-witnesses to the outrages upon American citizens which our Army and Navy were rendered powerless to stop by orders from Washington which sent our warships out of the harbor of Tampico and entrusted to foreign navies the rescue of our own and other nationals. Whatever we may think as a people of the wisdom or criminality of such a course there is no doubt about the opinion of foreign governments on the subject. Foreign belief to-day is absolute that our aim as a nation is to avoid war and that our Government will go to almost any length in pursuit of a peaceful goal. This belief is confirmed by the announcement of our Secretary of State many times reiterated that the United States would not go to war while he remained the "premier" of the Administration. Is it strange, therefore, that the neutrality which we resolved upon at the outset of Europe's conflict has not been "scrupulously respected," but that instead both Germany and Great Britain to-day "lightly hazard the giving us provocation." The promise of the farewell address was that we should escape these things only in the event that we were prepared to "choose peace or war as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

In formulating the plans for the military policy to be submitted by the Secretary of War to Congress it is found to be important to make a study of the expenses of maintaining troops. In this study, in all probability, the question of reducing the clothing allowance and simplifying the uniform of the Army will be given serious consideration. As the Secretary intends to submit plans for an adequate land force, it will be necessary to reduce to the minimum the per capita expense of maintaining

troops under arms. While the importance of properly equipping and clothing troops is appreciated, at the same time all the frills and features of the clothing and equipment of the Army that are not required by efficiency will be eliminated. In making these changes the Secretary and the General Staff are proceeding with extreme caution, as after any article of equipment or clothing is adopted it will be extremely costly to change it or abandon it, if the Government is to maintain anything like an adequate land force. This policy of simplicity and stability will be carried out in the formulation of regulations and manuals for the Army. If Congress is to provide for any material increase in the Army and the creation of a reserve force it will be of the highest importance to settle all questions relative to regulations before the new policy goes into effect. It will be a serious matter to change any of the drill regulations after a large force of reserves is created. The present small Regular Army can perfect itself in any new drill regulations in a month or so. But a radical change in regulations with a reserve system will be a serious matter. New drill regulations for any arm of the Service will completely disorganize a large reserve army. It would be necessary to retrain the reserves if they were to fit into the Regular Army after any radical change of drill regulations.

Although it is understood that Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., late commander of the Submarine Flotilla, has recommended that the building of the sixteen submarines authorized by the last Congress be held up until more money can be appropriated for a larger type of submarine, it is stated at the Navy Department that the contract will be let for the boats on Aug. 2, as originally planned. It is understood that Commander Stirling is urging that it would be a better policy to secure an additional appropriation of \$300,000 for each submarine in order to construct the most up-to-date type with the largest possible cruising radius. The report is current that Commander Stirling is convinced that the German navy has developed a type which is much larger than that planned by the Navy Department. This, it is urged, accounts for the success of the German undersea warfare by which some of the fast ships are being torpedoed. It is maintained at the Navy Department that Commander Stirling and the officers on the submarine flotilla have a misunderstanding as to the type of boat which is to be built under the new specifications for the sixteen submarines that have been authorized by Congress. They are to be on the lines of the K and L type and will be 450-ton boats. They will be larger than any of the coast defense submarines now in service in the Navy. Besides these coast defense ships the Department is preparing plans for two fleet submarines which are to be the most powerful and highest speeded submarines in the Service.

There is nothing that gives the War Department more trouble than the foreign service roster. Every time that there is a promotion of officers from one grade to another it is necessary to readjust it. This accounts for the fact that the roster is not published, as the list of to-day would be misleading for to-morrow. Frequently after the War Department has decided to send an officer to the Philippines there is a promotion to his grade and the officer who has been advanced goes to the head of the foreign service roster for that grade. If the officer had been promoted a day or so later he would not have been due for foreign service for a year or more. As a rule, officers in the lower grades have had less foreign service than those in the upper grades, and as a consequence the promotion of an officer generally advances him on the foreign service roster. The arrangement of officers on a list based on their foreign service appears to be a very simple matter, but it has been found to be a very complicated problem. Despite the fact that the list has been gone over time after time by the officers and clerks in the office of The Adjutant General since the scheme has been in effect, even now mistakes are being discovered in the roster. Frequently it has been necessary to change the order of officers in the list, and The Adjutant General is convinced that there will always be inaccuracies developing in the roster.

There have been disquieting rumors in Army circles that Secretary of War Garrison might be appointed Secretary of State to succeed William Jennings Bryan. Not that Mr. Garrison is not qualified for premiership or any other place within the gift of the Administration, but just at this time it will be akin to a disaster to the Army to have him transferred to another department. Mr. Garrison not only enjoys the confidence of the Service, but the confidence of the country. He has undertaken the great work of formulating a new military policy and this is as important, even, as the handling of the delicate diplomatic situation in the present crisis. His work will be monumental in its character and will create a new epoch in the military policy of the country. It is to be sincerely hoped that the President will not call him to the State Department. It is not believed that the Secretary entertains any ambitions in that direction, as he is too busy with the great work that he has undertaken to think of any other place in the Cabinet.

The Swedish National Defense League has presented to the government \$53,600 with which to purchase five sea planes for the use of the navy.

ANOTHER UNITED STATES NOTE TO GERMANY.

President Wilson's note to the German government regarding the latter's reply to his note of May 13 as to the sinking of the *Lusitania* was made public on June 11. Its text appears below:

Department of State, Washington, D.C., June 9, 1915.

The Secretary of State ad Interim to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

In compliance with your Excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my Government, immediately upon their receipt, your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions, so far as reached, by the Imperial German Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers *Cushing* and *Gulflight*. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the *Cushing* and the *Gulflight*, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral "ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act" by German air craft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established, and the Government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer *Cushing*.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer *Paluba*, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit, on the part of the merchantman, has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship *Lusitania*, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the United States. It is stated that the *Lusitania* was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain.

Fortunately these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information. Of the facts alleged in your Excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral Power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the *Lusitania* was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the *Lusitania*, or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases; principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the *Lusitania*, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had their part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than 100 American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things, and, once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests.

The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting, and which no Government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture, or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit, could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on Aug. 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

The Government of the United States is happy to observe that your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may, in the opinion of the Imperial German Government, have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the

Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

The Government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State ad Interim.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Allies have nowhere in any recent fighting succeeded in inflicting a serious defeat upon their enemy. The Belgian and English lines are making good their defensive positions in Belgium and Flanders, but they have not retaken any of the ground lost a month ago.

The French without pause have continued their attack, and within the past few days have widened the front very considerably. This valiant army, which has held ninety per cent. of the battle line on the west since the war began, is fighting with increasing vigor and determination. Along the 150 miles of winding lines from Lens to Berry-au-Bac these soldiers of France have put the German on the defensive, and in almost every one of the bitterly contested positions they have succeeded in completely dislodging the stubborn foe. In some of the fortified villages desperate struggles have raged for weeks and single buildings or small groups of houses have been taken and retaken; but in the end the Frenchman has held his footing at practically every one of these places. While the attacks have by no means covered this entire front, they have been so distributed that the German commander has required powerful reserves constantly in hand to be despatched to widely separated points where the versatile as well as brave opponent might be expected to develop fresh attacks at any moment. A remarkable feature is the lack of feints. There seems no such thing as a pretended attack here to mask the real effort there. It appears as though once engaged the troops refuse to stop until the trench or the building or the fortification has been taken. They are fighting like men willing to die, but determined to drive the invader out of their country at any cost. And how like real soldiers these men of Joffre's training act! There are no complaints as to the methods of their foe, no wasted vituperation; just grim, steady, unrelenting, disciplined fighting. The fighting of companies, regiments and divisions which respond unreservedly to every demand of the great dominant general whose quality seems to have permeated the last recruit. Future generations of Frenchmen will boast of the ancestors who had the honor to die under Joffre.

How long can this effort continue? Heroic in quality, it has succeeded in shaking the lines of the strongest army the world has seen, but it has not broken through at any vital spot. France has told nothing of her losses. What are they? What reserves yet remain? Recently an English editor was prosecuted for publishing a statement that the last line of French reserves was at the front. He was acquitted on the ground that the Germans already knew that.

On the other side of Europe another kind of army has faced the German—and then it faced about! The Russian line is crumbling everywhere that it is attacked from Courland to Bukovina. At Warsaw it holds, but there have been no recent attacks here. Against the Russians even the Austrians are remembering how to win battles. Admittedly deficient in ordnance, it is evident that the loss of many depots of supply must result in ever increasing deficiencies, and the armies that could not stand yesterday will be less able to-morrow. Presumably the Germans will be willing to stop at the far sides of Galicia and the Baltic provinces. Unless Russia can greatly improve the armament and equipment of her armies, the Germans will stop when they want to.

England still struggles with internal politics, and the new Cabinet is already threatened with disruption. The papers tell how all the land is gradually warming to white hot hatred of the Hun. Meanwhile there is a dearth of leaders whose patriotism is warm enough to take the chill out of selfish party interests. David Lloyd-George has been telling the manufacturers that the army must have munitions and lagging workers will be prodded into decent efforts by means of the Defense of the Realm Act. He said the last French victories were largely attributable to the private workshops of France, where men work with the same spirit that is forcing a headway in Souchez or the labyrinth. The government, having cut some red tape, hopes the trade unionists will be willing to relax some of their rules.

An interesting corollary to this situation in England is the discussion in France of a proposed law which seeks to incorporate in the fighting line three-quarters of a million men now employed in auxiliary services at the rear. The law is to substitute for these "embusqués" (the French nickname for uniformed soldiers sheltered from risks) the French physically unfit to fight, boys and women. The manufacturers of munitions protest against the measure as certain to cripple these vital industries.

The financial aspects of the war grow more complicated. London banking interests believe that treasury bills will provide the sinews of war for two months more at most. Then there must be a big loan. Certain bankers favor the idea of floating one enormous loan, say a billion and a half dollars, in America at five and a half to six per cent., the idea being that it would be cheaper in the long run to get money at this rate of interest rather than run the risk of much higher rates at later periods. It seems that Italy did not declare war until the Ambassador at Paris had reached Rome with definite agreements for financial backing from both England and France. Rumania's 700,000 men are not yet afield because her terms have proved inconvenient to the Allies. If the United States could be drawn into the war American dollars would soon be rattling in many a depleted European treasury. In France, a genuinely prosperous country, the budget of 1913 amounted to one and one-third billion francs and caused

a political crisis. The monthly war bills in France now equal that sum.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

For a week there has been very little fighting from the sea on the northern end of the long line for a distance of more than forty miles toward the south. The Belgians have rested secure and the French troops have held fast to the trenches taken late in May on the right of the Yser Canal, south of Pilken. The Germans have not progressed beyond the chateau at Hooge in their attack on Ypres, and the British troops even at this crucial point have enjoyed something of a respite from the ceaseless pounding of previous weeks. On the Ypres-Armentieres road at Ploegstreet Wood a British mine destroyed thirty yards of German trenches.

The French attack aimed at Lens has progressed slightly, but the severe fighting in this sector has resulted rather in the consolidation of positions captured than in further advances. The sugar refinery at Souchez has been finally taken after changing hands several times. The cellar was full of German dead sacrificed in the vain effort to hold this post of local strategic value. Three miles to the south, at Neuville, the Germans have lost the last group of houses, and a mile further southeast in the labyrinth the French have made steady progress. In this important field work melinite has been used in great quantities to blast the defenders out of one line of trenches after another, and the French infantry in converging attacks splendidly sustained have penetrated to the heart of the position. None of the German counter-attacks in this sector has succeeded, and the French thrust promises to drive the enemy still further back toward the railway, which is less than three miles to the east. The front along which this attack on Lens has progressed for the past month is about five miles long and approaches the objective from the southwest, where between Notre Dame de Lorette and the labyrinth the Germans have been driven from an irregular area less than two miles wide at the point of greatest loss. Thirteen miles southwest of Arras the French have opened a new attack at the town of Hebuterne, which marks the most westerly extension of the German line. Two lines of trenches were successfully stormed on a front of 1,200 yards, and after repulsing four different attacks by the Germans the French extended their gains by capturing two more trenches extending southeast to the road leading to the village of Serre. Four hundred prisoners were taken and several hundred dead were on the ground. North of the Aisne after a violent bombardment French infantry took in one dash two successive lines of trenches with 200 prisoners and three 77 millimeter guns. Three counter-attacks were repulsed. The scene of this battle is midway between Tracy le Mont and Moulin sous Jouvant, about nine miles southeast of Noyon. At Ville-au-Bois, thirty-seven miles further to the east, the French lost heavily in an effort to recapture a position lost in May. Throughout this entire battle front the French offensive rarely fails to make small, steady gains, and their defensive resists successfully all of the German counter-attacks. There have been no changes in the neighborhood of the St. Mihiel salient, nor from that point to the frontier, although fighting continues along the outer trenches in the forest of Le Prêtre. At Vauquois the French sprayed flaming liquid on the enemy's trenches, but their attack was repulsed with considerable losses inflicted by the German artillery.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

Beginning at the north, we have scanty news of a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga, where the losses included a Russian cruiser and several German transports. It is uncertain whether the expedition was in the nature of a reconnaissance or intended to assist an attack by the army from the rear of Riga. In Courland the Russian forces appear to have been reduced to a weak defensive, against which the Germans are making headway daily. The Russian line has fallen back forty miles from Libau and is making no effort beyond long range shelling of intervening villages. The Russians have succeeded in bringing the 19th Corps to Mitau, thirty miles southwest of Riga, but the Germans are approaching Shavli from the southwest, while another column is across the Dubysa at Betigola, forty miles northwest of Kovno. The garrison of Shavli will be in great danger very shortly. South of the Niemen stubborn fighting gave the Germans 300 prisoners and a large number of machine guns. They have gained fortified positions close to Kovno on the Kovno-Marjampol road, where they are nearly forty miles east of the frontier. There have been no developments of importance in the region of Warsaw.

In Galicia the Russians have been struggling to hold the victorious enemy in check along the Dniester, where there has been hard fighting for several days, and similar battles have been fought on both the upper San and the Pruth.

The Austro-German armies have taken Mosciska, fifteen miles east of Przemysl on the road to Lemberg, and the Austrians are in Stanislaw, an important railway center seventy-five miles southeast of Lemberg. This victory is likely to put an end to the co-operation between the Russian forces in Bukovina and their army in the middle of Galicia, which not long ago seriously threatened the Austrian right flank. Lemberg will soon see the enemy on both west and south fronts, while there is the added danger of an attack on the northwest toward Ravaruska. General von Mackensen reports taking more than 20,000 prisoners since June 1.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

The very general advance by Italian troops along the whole front of the Trentino indicated a possible intention to push on at once to the assault of the great fortified city of Trent. The passing days have developed little more than artillery duels along the mountain valleys, and it may well be that these positions were seized that the Austrian defenders might find it necessary to hold here a very large defensive force capable of watching all three threatened sides—west, south and east. Meanwhile the real offensive movement is likely to be developing on the line of the Isonzo, where a prospect opens with tempting possibilities for an Italian army turning south with its right flank well covered by the powerful fleet. A strong squadron has searched the Adriatic and the Gulf of Trieste without discovering the Austrian fleet, while a destroyer flotilla bombarding Monfalcone sunk some merchantmen. Farther south a naval division destroyed cables, lighthouses and observation posts on the Dalmatian coast. An Austrian airman dropped bombs on Venice, and an Italian airship after an attack on the Austrian port of Fiume fell into the sea and the crew were captured. The Italian government has confiscated in Italian ports fifty-seven Austrian and German steamers of a total tonnage of 216,770.

In the Etna Alps an Italian battalion was driven back when they attempted to advance through the Stelvio Pass, a mountain highway supposed to have been seized

by an Italian force in the opening days of the campaign. Freikofel, east of the Proeck Pass, was retaken by the Austrians.

The Italian advance on the Isonzo, which is likely to develop into a really important offensive, is said to be progressing on a fifty-mile front from Caporetto to the sea. Hard fighting is going on in the neighborhood of Gradisca, only a few miles north of Montefalcone, which has been captured by the Italians. Cavalry swam the river at several points and covered the work of the engineers, who succeeded in throwing over a number of pontoon bridges, on which infantry soon crossed with slight losses.

AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN NAVAL OPERATIONS.

An Austrian naval official communication of June 8 states that the naval flying machine L-47, Commander Bonfield and Observer Naval Cadet von Strbel on June 8 successfully bombed Venice and dropped bombs on a balloon shed at Murano, two miles northeast of Venice, and also on an enemy torpedoboot destroyer. Another official communication stated that the Italian airship Citta di Ferrara, returning from Fiume, was attacked June 8, set on fire and destroyed by the Austrian naval aeroplane L-48, commanded by Lieutenant Glasing and with the Naval Cadet von Fritsch as observer. Two officers and five men of the crew were captured.

Official announcement was made in Venice June 9 that the Italian airship Citta di Ferrara was set on fire by its crew to avoid the Austrian aeroplane from above and to prevent its falling into the hands of Austrian torpedoboots pursuing it by sea. This step was not taken before the oil tanks of the dirigible were empty. "The raid of this airship over Fiume was successful," the statement goes on to say. "Bombs were dropped on the Whitehead torpedo works and the submarine works at Fiume, as well as on the navy yards where Austrian dreadnoughts have been built and where German submarines sent overland have been assembled."

A report from the Chief of the Italian Naval General Staff of June 8 states that an Italian destroyer flotilla bombed Montefalcone for a third time on June 7. The destroyers, turning their guns upon the batteries, reduced one of them to silence and set the castle on fire. The preceding night an Italian dirigible executed another raid on Pola, dropping several bombs, which all exploded at points of a military nature, it is claimed.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

Sifting the conflicting reports of operations in the Dardanelles during the past week there appear to have been some slight gains on the whole by the Allied troops, but probably at the cost of a heavy loss to them.

A long account of severe fighting by British and French troops, aided by the Allied fleet, was made by the British Admiralty on June 6. In this it was stated that on June 4 and 5 two lines of Turkish trenches were captured on a three-mile front. This gain represents an advance of about 500 yards on a line running across the southern end of the peninsula. The general attack was preceded by a sustained bombardment by artillery and the guns of the Franco-British fleet. At most points the explosive shells, it is said, tore out the entanglements erected by the Turks in front of their positions, but the general advance was split on one sector, where shells had failed to destroy the entanglements. The Allied troops here, the report says, fought heroically to penetrate the obstructions, but they were obliged to give way. This left other sections of the front exposed to an enfilading fire and necessitated the relinquishment of some of the captured ground.

Other ground gained by the Allies was held and the Turks suffered severe losses. Some of the Turkish positions were gained with the bayonet. The Indian, Territorial, navy and French divisions and also the regular division all took part, the whole being under command of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, who praises the work of the Allied troops. The report states that four hundred prisoners were captured, including ten officers. Among the prisoners were five Germans, the remainder of a volunteer machine gun detachment from the Goeben (the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim). Their officer was killed and the machine gun was destroyed.

"During the night," says the report in conclusion, "information was received that enemy reinforcements were advancing from the direction of Krithia. Thereupon Lieutenant General Birdwood arranged to attack the trenches in front of Quinn's Post at 10 p.m., which was successfully carried out, and the captured trenches held throughout the night. The Turkish casualties were very heavy. At half-past six a.m. June 5 the enemy heavily counter attacked, and by means of heavy bombs forced our men out of the most forward trench, though we still hold communication trenches made during the night."

An official Turkish report of June 7, which probably refers to the relinquishment of some of the ground captured by the Allies, as admitted in the British report, says: "Stubborn fighting on the Seddul Bahr front has been successful for us. This was achieved by our right wing counter attacking. The enemy was driven back in disorder into his old position after suffering heavy losses."

A French official report of June 7 is essentially the same as that of the British, except that it does not speak of any captured ground lost to the Turkish forces.

According to one newspaper despatch from Athens, there were on June 8 40,000 Turkish soldiers, wounded in the Dardanelles fighting, and 250 German officers in pitiful need of medical attention at Constantinople, hospital facilities in the Ottoman capital being entirely inadequate, and that there is a great shortage of doctors.

Unofficial despatches by way of Athens report the arrival of more Allied troops on the isthmus at Seddul-Bahr to reinforce the expedition, and the Turkish reports say that the Cunard liner Mauretania and Transylvania are among the transports which have arrived at Lemnos with troops.

Mr. Winston Churchill in an address at Glasgow June 5, in speaking of the operations of the Allies, said: "The forces are within a few miles of a victory such as this war has not seen; a victory which, when it comes, will make amends for all."

The U.S.S. Tallahassee has been designated as tender for the Fourth Division, Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, consisting of the K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6, from June 1, 1915.

STUDENTS' CAMPS AUTHORIZED.

As previously announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Comptroller of the Treasury, Judge George E. Downey, has approved the plan for holding student camps of instruction according to the original circular of the Department. Accordingly, camps will be held near Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Ludington, Mich., July 5 to Aug. 8, and at the Presidio of San Francisco, June 25 to Aug. 1. Perhaps the most important new feature this year will be the issuance of a certificate which recommends the graduates to the President for a Volunteer Army commission, under the Volunteer Army Act, which provides that the President shall appoint officers for a Volunteer Army.

The Comptroller gives his opinion on the legality of the camps and the order under which they are to be held in the following letter to the Secretary of War:

Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., June 4, 1915.
The Honorable the Secretary of War.

Sir: I have your letter of the 2d instant, submitting a form of a proposed general order directing the establishment of certain camps of instruction for Regular troops on the dates and at the places specified therein, and making provision for the presence at said camps for their practical and theoretical military instruction of men between the ages of 18 and 20 of such physical and other qualifications as shall be required and specified by the War Department in regulations, provided no expense to the United States is incurred thereby, and requesting decision whether the expenses incident to the execution of this order are a proper charge against appropriations for the support of the Army.

The proposed general order reads:
"1. Camps of Regular troops under the supervision and control of department commanders will be established; one at or near Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and one at Ludington, Mich., from July 5 to Aug. 8, 1915, inclusive; and one at or near the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from June 25 to Aug. 1, 1915, inclusive, for instruction and demonstration of principles of tactics and field maneuvers."

"2. Men between the ages of 18 and 20 and with such physical and other qualifications as shall be required and specified by the War Department in regulations may attend at these camps, provided no expense to the United States is incurred thereby."

"3. Each such attendant whose proficiency for commission in the Volunteer Army is demonstrated will be certified to the War Department by respective department commanders, for the information of the President, in the execution to be given by him of Secs. 6 and 7 of the Act to Provide for Raising the Volunteer Forces of the United States in Time of Actual or Threatened War, approved April 25, 1914."

[Secs. 6 and 7 of the Act of April 25, 1914 (38 Stat., 347), are here quoted.]

It appears that the proposed camps are to be camps of the regular troops and that their establishment is intended to serve a fourfold purpose: (1) instruction and demonstration of principles of tactics and field maneuvers; (2) to permit students and others to attend the camps under regulations established by the War Department; (3) to obtain a roster of persons whose proficiency for commission in the volunteers is demonstrated, for the information of the President, in the execution by him of the above provisions of the Act of April 25, 1914, in the event of actual or threatened war; and (4) to foster a patriotic spirit among the citizens, especially the young men, of the country.

It is thus made now to appear that the establishment of military camps in the present summer is of and for the Regular troops and primarily for the promotion of their military efficiency, and that the instruction of students and others thereto is warranted under the provisions of the above Act of April 25, 1914. The instruction of the latter is secondary or subordinate to the instruction of the Regular troops in the establishment of the camps and not the main object or purpose to be sought, as shown in previous orders involved in the former decisions of this office on the question. This office has always recognized the right of the War Department to control the Regular Army and to do what in its judgment, and not contrary to law, will promote its efficiency. (See decision of the 25th ultimo, addressed to you, and the decisions therein cited.)

Answering your question in the light of what is now said and proposed, I am of the opinion that the reasonable and necessary expenses incident to the execution of the proposed general order will constitute a proper charge against the proper appropriations for the support of the Army.

GEORGE E. DOWNEY, Comptroller.

THE 1915 HOWITZER.

A fine tribute to their valiant foes on the gridiron is one of the more striking of the many admirable features, typographic, artistic, humorous and comic, that make up the 1915 Howitzer, the annual of the West Point graduating class. After speaking of the riot of noise, confusion and happiness that reigned on the football field after the victory at Franklin Field last fall, the Howitzer says: "And watching this in their stands stood the Middies. We've seen them great in victory, but on that day they were still greater in defeat. Resigned to the inevitable, they took their medicine like true men, returning cheer for cheer and giving an example of devotion, loyalty and spirit that will never be forgotten. And as they stood there with the vast throng crowding through the exits and the setting sun casting a last lingering ray on the flag floating above their stands, we saluted with a last cheer and our hearts swelled with pride and admiration as we realized that when duty called us to some greater struggle than this were the men with whom we would be fighting shoulder to shoulder and that we could say with them, 'The Army and Navy forever, Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.'"

The poets were turned loose in this Howitzer, and they selected the unfortunate arms of the Service for their rhymed attacks. Of the Engineers it is written:

The pride and the boast of the Army,
They'll shout it right into your ears:
"Oh, this is the way we do it,
So listen to us Engineers."

The Coast Artillery catches it thus:

Oh, a nice little home on the harbor,
In a house with a view of the bay,
And just enough pay for one and a half,
Is what you won't find every day.
Remember, whenever there's trouble
That's likely to end in a fight,
You've a nice little home whence you don't need to roam,
So get in the Coast and sit tight.

The Cavalry is thus hit off:

The Cavalry's down on the border,
Where we're likely to be pretty soon;
They try to keep Villa in order
And patrol by the light of the moon.

If it's glory you're after, remember,
That when you don yellow and blue,
If promotion is slow, you can marry, you know,
And take single quarters for two.

Of course, the Infantry could not escape, as witness this:

If you talk to a veteran Doughboy,
He'll say in a whisper to you,
"My boy, the backbone of the Army
Is wearing the white and the blue."

There is more than the above to each "pome." The

volume numbers 357 pages, that are crammed as full of things as is the student's head the day before exams. Many of the illustrations are in color, and the pictures of the buildings on the Academy grounds and the scenic beauties to be enjoyed there are especially attractive embellishments of the book. The Howitzer is dedicated this year to the West Point musical instructor and band leader, Lieut. Philip Egner, as "a tribute to his never failing kindness and untiring labor in our behalf." Fun of the good-natured kind is poked at the professors, tacticians and instructors, while if there is a good joke that can be told of any cadet it may be sure to be found in this collection. The sketches of the individual members of the graduating class are especially lively this year. We note a coincidence that has not before been noted in previous Howitzers. Two students with the same nicknames are next to each other in the biographical lay-out. They are Dwight David Eisenhower, of Abilene, Kas., and Clyde Raymond Eisenschmidt, of Guthrie, Okla. Each is called "Ike" for short. Naturally, Louis Alfred Merillat, Jr., the star football end, to whom the credit of Army's success on the gridiron has often unanimously been given, occupies a high place in the esteem of his classmates, as is indicated by this closing of his sketch: "When the cups are all filled, when the old crowd closes up at last, we'll gladly add his name to the list of good fellows and raise our glasses high with a toast to the 'All-American' Merillat. Perhaps the Academy will lose not only one of its greatest football players, but also one whose name is more often misspelled than that of any other who ever took a course on the Hudson. Two r's, one l and two t's afford some of the possibilities of error. Close to the frontispiece, which is the picture of Lieutenant Egner, is the music of the song, "Army Blue," arranged by the instructor of music. The editor-in-chief of this handsome publication, which is a worthy successor in a long and brilliant line, is Clesen H. Tenney, and the associate editor is John E. Harris. The art end was attended to by Stafford LeRoy Irwin, Hubert R. Harmon and Paul R. Frank. John H. Wallace had charge of the athletics section, while the literary part was looked after by Edwin R. Kimble, Lehman W. Miller and Clinton W. Howard. Donald A. Davison had charge of the photographs.

THE QUESTION OF BORDER PATROLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Legislature of the state of Texas has just passed a resolution, requesting that the United States Government strengthen and maintain the patrols along the Texas border. This was prompted by the fact that although Texas has recently increased her ranger force, yet violence and outlawry along the Mexican border has increased rather than diminished during the last two years. Action was precipitated by the murder of two Americans—a ranger and a customs officer—by bandits, in the vicinity of Pilares, Texas.

The question that first arises is: Whose duty is it to police the American side of the border line? Is the state of Texas, or the Central Government, responsible for that task? Texas has for years assumed the burden, using to that end her rangers. This has become more difficult during the troubled times in Mexico, but the proposition remains the same; it is not the members of any faction in Mexico who give the trouble, but the bandits, who thrive and are emboldened by the fact that the soldiers of all Mexican factions are busy fighting each other. Is Texas not justified in her demand for assistance, and is it not fair to grant it to her? In the matter of policing her territory, is she to be placed upon the same footing as Massachusetts or Ohio?

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that most fair-minded people would admit the propriety of Texas's demand, let us consider the most effective way in which the Central Government could furnish that assistance. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Mexico, several years ago, ever more and more regiments of all branches of the United States Army have been drawn away from their normal stations and located along the boundary line. At this moment nearly the entire home Army is spread along the Mexican frontier; many regiments, particularly of Cavalry, are split into small fragments, from the size of a squadron, down to detachments of a half a dozen men.

What is the result of this subdivision? The cost of maintenance of these regiments is greatly increased; their administration and supply is made more difficult and more expensive; worst of all, the training of troops cannot be carried on with any degree of uniformity, and their war efficiency suffers correspondingly. Combined maneuvers are out of the question, drills of units only as large as a squadron are usually limited to a period of two or three months out of the year, and it frequently happens that even the training of the troop—the smallest working unit—has to be neglected for periods of six or eight months. And what is accomplished? Beyond the moral effect produced by the presence of the troops, practically nothing. The Army is so limited in its functions by statute that it could not efficiently perform this service, even were it to devote itself to that alone; a soldier would have no legal authority to arrest a horse thief, even if he caught one.

How, then, is the situation to be handled? The answer follows: by a special body of men—call it a regiment, corps, or any other name—organized and maintained by the Government of the United States, for the purpose of policing its borders. These might be called U.S. Rangers, or by any other title found fitting. This body might be a part of the Regular Army, or might form a part of some other department of the Government, the principal point being that they have an organization of their own, and be properly empowered by law to perform the police duty assigned to them. A thousand such men should be able, at the present time, to effectively police our entire Mexican border. According to conditions, the size of this force could be varied, being reduced to a minimum when all is quiet, or raised to maximum strength when the necessity exists therefor.

In the meantime a great benefit would accrue to the Regular Army. It could hardly be hoped that the troops could all return to their normal posts: as long as the strife continues in Mexico it will probably be necessary to keep some troops at points along our border. Some might be able to go back to the now deserted stations, but the greatest improvement would be in the condition of those regiments that remained along the border. The regiments could be concentrated at points strategically desirable, as well as for convenience of training and supply; the cost of their maintenance would be reduced, and their proper training carried on toward the end for which an army is maintained: the utmost efficiency for war.

BORDER PATROL.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Submarines K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, E-1 and E-2, which have been engaged in torpedo target practice in Coddington Cove, Newport, R.I., have completed their work for the present. According to unofficial reports an average of eighty-two per cent. of hits on a range of 4,000 yards, with only thirteen inches of the periscope showing above water was made.

An examination made in drydock at Boston June 7 of the torpedoboot destroyer Downes disclosed a hole in her hull sufficient to have caused her to sink had it not been for her bulkheads, it is said. The accident is believed to have been due to striking some sunken object off the Graves, while entering the harbor.

Rear Admiral Charles B. T. Moore, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, reported to the Navy Department June 9 in detail regarding the salvage operations to raise the sunken submarine F-4, covering the period from May 18 to May 24. We make the following extracts: Two days were consumed in getting a sling under the boat. On May 21 twenty-three feet was gained and the boat towed toward the harbor. On the morning of the 22d ninety-six feet had been gained since the salvage work began, having hoisted the submarine into thirty-two fathoms of water. On May 22 she was lifted fifty-one feet more. On May 23 she was in eighteen fathoms of water, but could be seen through the lifting scows with the water glass. On May 24 at another lift she was in eighty-three feet when hoisting was stopped. She was reported on the morning of May 24 as being in fifty-three feet of water, one foot less than nine fathoms. It is now the intention of shackle the towline to the nose of her bow and tow her through the channel as soon as the necessary lift to tow her through may be secured.

Frank Criley, the deep sea diver who in the salvage work on submarine F-4 went down 288 feet, is in Denver, Colo., fighting against death as the result of his experiences under the waters of Honolulu Harbor. At times, it is said, he is practically insane as a result of his terrible experience and suffering. Suffering from nervous and mental collapse, he was taken from a train at Denver, unable to travel further. He was on his way from Hawaii to his home in Mendota, Ill.

The U.S. superdreadnought Arizona, a vessel of 31,400 tons, now building at the navy yard, New York, will be launched at one o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, June 19. Governor George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, upon invitation of Secretary Daniels has selected Miss Esther Ross, of Preston, Ariz., to christen the ship. The Arizona is to be a sister ship of the Pennsylvania, which was launched March 16 at Newport News, Va. As soon as the Arizona has been launched work will be started on the construction of the superdreadnought California, which was authorized by the Naval Appropriation Act of 1914 and must be built at a government yard. The California's keel will be laid on the ways from which the Arizona is to be launched. Much progress has already been made in manufacturing and assembling materials for the California. Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., commanding the navy yard at New York, has already planned arrangements for the accommodation of special guests and other people to witness the launch. Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, who is head of the hull division at the New York Yard, and Naval Constr. John E. Bailey, who has had charge of the building of the Arizona, are now engaged in the task of making ready for the launching. The system of releasing the sliding ways by means of a hydraulic trigger, which was successful at the launching of the New York, will again be used. This greatly simplifies the work of releasing the vessel, doing away with the old system of sawing through the sole piece.

Twenty-five thousand children visited the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 5. They were honor roll pupils of the public schools, and the trip was arranged for them by the Brooklyn Eagle. Rear Admiral Usher, the commandant of the yard, gave every opportunity to the children to see what there was of interest. A body of sailors from the Arkansas acted as an escort from the gate, and others were detailed to guide the children about the yard. The visitors made the round of the shops and other buildings and trooped aboard the battleship Arkansas and saw the superdreadnought Arizona on the stocks.

The submarine D-1 began at Newport, R.I., June 10, a test of a forty-eight hours' run of a new purifying invention just recently installed. The submarine, with a full crew, accompanied by Mr. A. E. Davidson, was taken to deep water north of the War College and then submerged. Mr. Davidson, the inventor and representative of the Service Rescue Company, of Newark, N.J., asserts that he can recharge his machine under water, and that he could probably stay down four full days if it were deemed expedient. The process of the invention is to eliminate or absorb the carbonic acid gas and replace it with oxygen equivalent to changing the air in the submarine twice an hour. It is also supposed to prevent the danger from chlorine gases.

The Baltimore Dry Docks and Ship Building Company announces that it has acquired the two shipbuilding plants and other properties of the Skinner Ship Building and Dry Dock Company. The vice president and general manager of the company, Holden A. Evans, formerly naval constructor, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy in April, 1912, will have the active management of the plant. Mr. Evans has had charge of the Skinner Company for the past year. The company owns the only drydocks in Baltimore, one 600 feet in length and one 437 feet in length, with 22½ feet of water over the sill.

Capt. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., now commanding the battleship Georgia, has been selected by the Secretary of the Navy as commandant of the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Captain Coontz has a well rounded Service record, and is an officer capable of efficiently performing any naval duty to which assigned. Under his command the Georgia has reached the highest state of efficiency, and is reckoned as being at or near the top of the list of battleships in the target practice and gunnery exercises for the year. Officers of high rank have recommended him to the Secretary for a number of important positions, and he himself has been called in consultation with the Secretary on important matters of duty. His assignment as commandant at Puget Sound, Wash., was one of the important billets for which Captain Coontz had expressed a preference.

The command of the French fleet at the Dardanelles has been given to Admiral Nicol. He supersedes Admiral Guepratte, who has been made second in command. No official cause is assigned.

TREATMENT OF DELINQUENT MIDSHIPMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The main trouble likely to arise from the dismissal of the midshipmen who are or may be hereafter found guilty of using improper aid at the recent Naval Academy examinations is political interference with the ensuing disciplinary action, and the consequent demoralization of the student body. Already two Senators and some Representatives have filed "appeals for clemency" in a rather aggravated case, and there is every indication that a lot of boys are to be subjected to miserable "trials" with "counsel" quibbling over naval regulations, customs and traditions, which "counsel" never by any possibility understands, such as characterized the hazing investigations of past years. There is a possible way out of this which Secretary Daniels, if occasion arises, might perhaps consider.

These young men on entering the Navy signed a contract to serve for eight years—or, in other words, for a period of four years after their graduation. The object of the law is to prevent boys after receiving an education from the Government, together with pay ample for their support during the period of study, from resigning immediately to embark in civil pursuits, so rendering no return for the benefits received. It might be well to inquire whether, instead of dismissing the midshipmen found at fault, the Secretary could not revoke their appointments as midshipmen and at the same time hold them to service under their contract. If this can be legally accomplished it would seem that he could assign to them any duty for which their already received education might adapt them for the remainder of the eight years' term. This is not reduction to the ranks—although there is precedent for that course—nor is it proper to regard it in that light; for the enlisted man's position is an honorable one, and there is no more reason for inflicting upon him culprits condemned by naval authorities than those condemned by civil courts. But there are quasi-civil clerical places about navy yards, experimental and testing stations, in which these young men might be utilized. If existing laws will permit this, there is little, if any, chance for political interference, especially if it were made clear that the status of the individual is probationary, and that upon satisfactory showing of good conduct and repentance he may be restored to the Academy, subject to whatever losses of seniority the Secretary may deem just. The dismissal of a few students is quickly forgotten, but the marking of the dishonorable character of the present offense by removal of the offender from the officers' corps, while still holding him to service, could hardly fail to exercise a powerful moral effect.

PARK BENJAMIN.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 1291.)

Formal notification of the Italian blockade of the Austro-Hungarian and Albanian coast lines reached the State Department from Ambassador Page at Rome. "Any ship which, in violation of the blockade, shall attempt to cross or shall have crossed the barred line established between Capt Otranto and Cape Kiephali, says the notice, "will be proceeded against in conformity with the rules of international law and existing treaties."

Mr. William G. Sharp, Ambassador at Paris, reported June 8 that the French government had announced that the blockade of the coast of Asia Minor, established by the British, would be enforced also by French ships.

Mr. Walter H. Page, American Ambassador at London, has cabled a preliminary report upon the allegations of passport frauds. "This report," says the New York Herald, "sets forth in outline the confession of Robert Rosenthal, under arrest in England upon a charge of espionage, in which he states that Captain von Priege, of the German Admiralty staff and head of the German spy system, has been manufacturing fraudulent American passports which have been supplied to German spies. Von Priege offered to supply to Rosenthal one of these passports, according to the prisoner's confession, and showed to him dies with which the seal of the United States was forged."

The Italian government, it was announced on June 5, has confiscated fifty-seven Austrian and German steamers in Italian ports, of a total tonnage of 216,770. The value of the confiscated steamers is said to be more than \$20,000,000.

The Springfield Republican reports that the New England Westinghouse Company has a large contract with Russia for rifles to be made in accordance with Russian specifications. Deliveries must begin six months from the date of signing the contract. The rate that month, according to the supposed contract, will be 300 rifles a day. On the seventh month from the signing of the contract the rate will be 600 a day, the eighth month 900 a day, the ninth month 1,000 a day, the tenth month 2,000 a day, the eleventh month 2,500 a day, the twelfth month 3,000 a day, the thirteenth month 3,500 a day, the fourteenth month 3,750 a day, and this rate will continue for the remaining six months, making a total of 1,001,250 rifles. The price per rifle, it is further understood, will be \$27.53. It is understood that a net profit of \$10 each is figured, and this will give an estimated profit on the order of approximately \$10,000,000.

The sinking of a German submarine and the capture of six of her officers and twenty-one of her men was announced in the House of Commons June 9 by the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Balfour. The scene of the destruction and the method by which it was accomplished were not mentioned. The crew, Mr. Balfour said, will be accorded the same treatment as other prisoners of war. In announcing the revision of the policy regarding the treatment of submarine prisoners Mr. Balfour said the alteration does not indicate a change of the British opinion regarding the character of Germany's submarine warfare. Germany's violation of the laws of humanity being not confined to submarine activities, the government has decided to put the whole matter over until the end of the war.

The loss of torpedoboots No. 10 and No. 12 was announced by the British Admiralty on June 9. They were small but speedy boats, presumably used for patrol duty. They were torpedoed early in the morning off the east coast of England. They each had a complement of thirty-five men. The Admiralty says forty-one were rescued from the two craft. The No. 10 had a displacement of 244 tons, a speed of twenty-six knots, and was 166 feet long. The No. 12 had a displacement of 253 tons, a speed of twenty-six knots, and was 172 feet long. Both were built in 1906.

The total number of officers and men who have perished through the sinking of British naval craft since the outbreak of the war is 6,409, according to a statement made

by Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons June 9. This total does not include the men who lost their lives on the mine layer Princess Irene and the British battleship Bulwark.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons June 9 that the total of British casualties from the beginning of the war to May 31 was 258,069 men in killed, wounded and missing. Divided into categories of killed, wounded and missing, officers and men, the list shows the following:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Other ranks	47,015	147,482	52,617
Officers	3,327	6,498	1,130
Totals	50,342	153,980	53,747

The losses in the naval division are not included in this list. These figures show that the losses in the last four months of the war amounted to 154,000, or 50,000 more than in the first six months, due, in part, to the fact that the British army now on the Continent is much larger than during the early part of the war. During the week ended June 5 the British casualties amounted to 900 officers and, roughly, 20,000 men. At Neuve Chapelle alone the British, in March, lost nearly 13,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. Great Britain, alone of the Powers, has announced from time to time her total casualties. The number of killed is high in relation to the number of wounded. It is seen, for instance, that among the officers the number of killed is more than one-half the number of wounded. The proportion of officers of the American Army in killed to officers wounded in the war with Spain, 1898, was one to five.

The Turkish armored cruiser Medjidieh, which was blown up by a Russian mine near Odessa in the early part of April and went to the bottom, has been raised and taken to Odessa for repairs, according to a despatch from the latter place June 8.

Premier Asquith announced in Parliament this week that the response to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's appeal for 300,000 recruits had been satisfactory. A full announcement of the government's policy regarding recruiting would be made later, the Premier said, in response to questions whether conscription would be introduced.

The British expeditionary force, which landed some time ago on the Tigris and Euphrates delta, in the Persian Gulf, and since has been advancing up the Tigris into Mesopotamia, has sunk the small Turkish gunboat Marmaris and captured the transport Mosul, according to an official announcement June 9. The report also states that as the result of an action on May 31 and June 1 the enemy's force which had been threatening Kurnah became completely demoralized. The Turkish gunboat Marmaris was sunk and the transport Mosul captured. Although the strength of the force which arrived at Amara in the Comet (British destroyer) and some small launches was quite insignificant, the entire garrison, which numbered over one thousand, surrendered, including the Turkish civil governor of Amara, Halim Bey; the commandant of the force recently opposing us at Kurnah, and Said Ullah, commandant of two fire brigade battalions. Shortly after the occupation of Amara by the British the advance guard troops of the Daghestani column, which had hastily retreated from the Kherka Valley, entered the town and were captured. The remainder of this force, estimated at about two thousand, fled, leaving a heavy gun. The Marmaris was built in 1897, was of 492 tons displacement and carried four 9-pounder and two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, and one torpedo tube. She had a crew of sixty-six men.

Major General Hughes, Minister of Militia, announced on June 9 at Montreal that an effort will be made immediately to recruit nearly 35,000 more men to go to the front in France. This new force will be composed of twenty-seven regiments of infantry and six batteries of artillery, from all parts of Canada. With the formation of this new force the number of men raised for active service by Canada will total upward of 150,000. The records of the Canadian Militia Department show a total Canadian loss of 8,008 men, consisting of 1,213 killed, 5,230 wounded and 1,565 missing.

The "Neutral Correspondent" of the London Times, describing the prisoners' camps in Germany, says that they number 247, of which fifty-five hold 10,000 to 20,000 each. The latest official information gives the total number of prisoners interned as 900,000.

The London Army and Navy Gazette reports that "on at least two occasions since the war began there has been an outbreak of some kind on the northwest frontier of India, outbreaks of no great consequence and easily to be quelled, and being, indeed, probably no more than the active expression of the very natural inclination of the tribesman to take a part whenever fighting is anywhere to hand. These have called for the employment of flying columns, and such work must be very welcome to those of our troops, British or Indian, which could not be withdrawn from the Bloody Border, and the units composing which have no doubt been eating their hearts out in the dusty cantonments of the western Punjab, while their comrades were making history in western Europe. On the Burmese frontier also there has been police work to be done, and a petty military enterprise has been in progress which would have attracted some little attention in less momentous times. An expedition was sent recently against the Kachins; the enemy was not especially formidable and the country was so difficult, communications so generally bad, that the force employed was a very trifling one, numbering only some 500 all told."

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., June 1, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Clarke entertained at supper May 23 for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Miss May Rowell, Mr. Waring and Mr. Rowell. Mrs. Clarke entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Wyke, Graham and MacKay. Captain Waring has his father, Mr. John Waring, from Jacksonville, Fla., visiting him for the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained at a bridge dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood and Mr. and Mrs. Watlin, of Denver. Lieut. Burton Reed, 11th Cav., from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., who has been in the Trinidad district distributing confiscated arms and ammunition to the late coal strikers, has returned here.

A fishing camp has been established on the South Platte River by the officers of the post. This week-end Captain Waring, Lieutenant Hall, Lieutenant Reed and Mr. Waring have gone to try their luck. Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Getty, Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Loughborough and Captain Hughes.

Attending the hop at the Officers' Club on Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Getty and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson,

Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, the Misses Loughborough, Rose Clarke, Doris Wyke, Jeanette and Fay Schmidt, Captain Hughes, Robert Getty and Mr. Schmidt. From Denver were Mr. and Mrs. Giffen, Mr. Madden and Mr. Grew.

Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Captain Shelly were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lindenfeld, of Denver. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood, of Denver, Sunday.

The post team on May 23 walloped the Faris Dental Company nine by 12 to 10 in a swiftest, thirteen hits for the victors and nine for the visitors. Long hits—two-baggers by Wendt and Ramsay, three-sackers by Sample, Warner, Smith, Carl and Wendt, and home runs by Warner, Birch, Ramsay and Nordeen—were the features of the game. The visitors started the fun off Albright on the mound in the first inning, netting four runs. The post team was slower in starting, but made up for the lost time in the seventh inning with six runs. Ramsay clouted out a clean home run in the inning, with two on, and Carl followed with a three-sacker, with one on, scoring by a squeeze. Albright worked for eight innings, when Ramsay took the mound. Albright worked well, but was found frequently for hits, which, coupled with errors, accounted for the large score. Ramsay went in cold and was found at first, but after warming up the game was cinched by his efficient work. Score:

R. H. E.
Faris Dental Company.....4 0 0 0 2 2 2 0—10 9 5
Fort Logan.....0 1 0 2 0 1 6 2 x—12 13 6
Batteries: Spencer and Muller and Warner; Albright and Ramsay and Wood.

IN AND AROUND BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., June 1, 1915.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Major Hall, gave a buffet luncheon and auction party May 29 for Mesdames Rush, Baxter, Bulmer, Perrill, Roberts, Rossell, Abernathy, Daniels, Harrison, Kilpatrick, Stackhouse and Misses Mead, Kent and Kilpatrick. Prizes were won by Mesdames Abernathy and Rossell and Miss Kilpatrick. Mrs. Shock, of Philadelphia, was guest of honor at a luncheon given Thursday by Mrs. Fred G. Coburn.

The wardrobe officers of the New Jersey gave a beautiful dinner and dance at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, May 31, in farewell compliment to their genial and popular executive officer, Comdr. W. H. Standley, who leaves to-day to take command of the Yorktown, on the west coast. Many officers and their wives from the yard attended this most enjoyable affair. Paymr. and Mrs. David Potter had dinner Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bulmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Hydriek. Mrs. Perrill on May 21 had auction for Mesdames Bakenhus, Hall, Bulmer, Coburn, Smith, Rossell, Webb, Shoch, Kimball, Kilpatrick and Miss Kilpatrick. Prizes were won by Mesdames Smith, Kilpatrick, and Rossell.

A dinner was given on board the U.S.S. New Jersey Saturday by Ensigns Buckmaster and Canine. A musical evening followed. Mrs. Cook rendered a number of vocal solos, and Mr. Dillaway played several beautiful selections on the flute, accompanied by his sister, Miss Dillaway. Mrs. Baxter and Miss Heather Baxter were among the guests. Mrs. Kilpatrick entertained the auction club May 29. Playing were Mesdames Roberts, Hall, Perrill, Atwater, Bulmer, Rossell, Smith, Pace, Bakenhus and Misses Kilpatrick and Kent. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hall, Bulmer and Smith. Mrs. Rush, wife of the Commandant, has returned from a short visit to New York.

Mrs. Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N.Y., mother of Mrs. Blackwood, has been visiting her daughter at the yard. Miss Wilkinson, niece of Mrs. Blackwood, visitor at the yard for several weeks, has returned to her home in New York. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus motored to Portsmouth, N.H., Saturday, for a week-end visit to friends. They returned to the yard on Monday, bringing back with them Mrs. Carlson, wife of Civil Engineer Carlson, for a few days' visit. Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King, of the U.S.S. Virginia, came up from Newport on Wednesday for a brief visit to his family.

Lieut. and Mrs. Minor gave an informal dinner on Sunday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill. Miss Heather Baxter and Mrs. Van Hook, wife of Ensign Van Hook, attended the dinner-dance at the Copley-Plaza for Commander Standley. Lieutenant Daniels, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Daniels have taken up their residence for the summer at Winthrop. Paymr. and Mrs. David Potter are away on a ten days' vacation. Miss Margaret Baxter spent several days visiting in Washington last week. Miss Baxter is now at Annapolis for June week at the Naval Academy. She will stop in New York for a round of visits before returning to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Minor and Ensign and Mrs. Pace motored to East Jaffrey, N.H., Monday. Mrs. Ames, wife of Surg. Matthew H. Ames, U.S.N., left for Newport Saturday for Jamestown, where she expects to take a cottage later in the season. Lieut. Frank Rorschach arrived last week to take command of the U.S.S. Chicago. Lieutenant Commander Perrill will begin his tour of sea duty as executive officer of the New Jersey. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill's hosts of friends in Boston regret to lose them from the yard.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Abernathy and infant daughter will go to the Adirondacks for a short stay. Mr. Abernathy joins the Arkansas about June 5 as first lieutenant.

The battleship Virginia arrived at the navy yard Saturday morning for her annual overhaul period.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., June 8, 1915.

Mrs. William R. Rush, wife of the Commandant, convalescent for some time, has resumed her Tuesday receptions. She was assisted in receiving last Tuesday by Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Lucian Minor. Every one was delighted to welcome the return of this popular hostess. Miss Catharine Rush has returned from a round of visits in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Paymr. and Mrs. Holt, Miss Dillaway, Miss Liscomb, Lieutenant McNair and Ensign S. R. Canine attended the dinner-dance given at the Copley-Plaza May 31 for Commander Standley. Mrs. Lucian Minor had supper June 6 for Paymr. and Mrs. Auld and Lieut. and Mrs. Hydriek. Mrs. Yancey Williams gave a luncheon Saturday for Mrs. W. R. Rush. Lieut. Comdr. Will K. Riddle reported for duty last week. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Riddle will move into their quarters within two weeks.

Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer and Mrs. Yancey Williams gave a delightful children's party at the home of Mrs. Williams, June 4. All the small boys and girls at the yard were invited, and a merry, romping afternoon, followed by delicious refreshments, made a bright spot in the memory of ten tired but happy little girls and boys when six o'clock brought nurses for their charges.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Wheeling, sailed June 7 from Vera Cruz, Mexico for Tuxpam, Mexico.

Denver, sailed June 7 from San Diego, Cal., for the West coast of Mexico.

Chauncey, arrived June 8 at Jolo, P.I.

Iroquois, arrived June 8 at the Mare Island Yard.

Jason, arrived June 8 at Lambert Point, Va.

Engle, arrived June 8 at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

Neptune, arrived June 8 at the Norfolk Yard.

Chattanooga, sailed June 8 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

Prairie, arrived June 8 at the New York Yard.

Leonidas, arrived June 8 at Colon.

Hull, Hopkins and Lawrence, arrived June 8 at San Diego, Cal.

Cesar, sailed June 9 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Alexandria, Egypt.

Preston, arrived June 9 at the Brooklyn Yard.

Brutus, arrived June 9 at Colon.

South Dakota, arrived June 9 at Portland, Ore.

Arethusa, arrived June 9 at the Norfolk Yard.

Lebanon, sailed June 9 from Norfolk, Va., for Washington, D.C.

Brooklyn, sailed June 9 from Charleston, S.C., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Vestal, sailed June 9 from Newport, R.I., for Boston, Mass.

Des Moines, sailed June 10 from Jaffa, Palestine, for Beirut, Syria.

Cincinnati, arrived June 10 at Chefoo, China.

Wheeling, arrived at Tuxpam June 8.

Glacier, sailed from San Francisco for San Diego June 10.

Chattanooga, arrived at San Diego June 10.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 4.—Lieut. C. E. Smith detached command First Submarine Division, Pacific Torpedo Flotilla; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. K. B. Crittenden detached St. Louis; to command First Submarine Division, Pacific Torpedo Flotilla and Alert.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. O. Greig detached Naval Academy; to Prairie.

Lieut. (J.G.) Gerard Bradford detached works Bethlehem Steel Co., July 1, 1915; to temporary duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Glennon detached works of the Midvale Steel Co., July 1, 1915; to temporary duty works of Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Rutter detached works Bethlehem Steel Co., June 15, 1915; to works of the Carnegie Steel Co., Munhall, Pa.

Lieut. (J.G.) Oscar Smith detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., June 15, 1915; to temporary duty Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. J. Comerford detached works of Bethlehem Steel Co., July 1, 1915; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) Haller Belt detached works Midvale Steel Co., July 1, 1915; to temporary duty Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. K. Turner detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., June 15, 1915; to temporary duty works Midvale Steel Co.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. R. Barry detached Dolphin; to Brooklyn.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. D. McGuire detached receiving ship at New York; to K-6.

Ensign H. M. Kieffer detached receiving ship at New York; to McDougal.

Ensign G. F. Jacobs detached Minnesota; to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Ensign H. L. Abbott detached receiving ship at New York; to connection fitting out L-1 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign T. G. Berrien detached receiving ship at New York; to connection fitting out L-3 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign J. R. Webb detached receiving ship at New York; to connection fitting out L-4 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign F. M. Harris detached receiving ship at New York; to connection fitting out M-1 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign P. C. Ransom detached receiving ship at New York; to connection fitting out L-2 and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign R. M. Doyle detached receiving ship at New York; to connection fitting out Ericsson and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign D. F. Patterson detached South Carolina; to Dolphin.

Ensign E. R. Morrissey detached receiving ship at New York; to Fulton.

Act. Chaplain W. E. Anderson appointed from May 28, 1915.

JUNE 5.—Ensign D. O. Thomas to Michigan.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Kelley detached Olympia; to temporary duty St. Louis.

JUNE 7.—Lieut. (J.G.) T. E. Van Metre detached New York; to works of E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieuts. (J.G.) E. M. Williams and L. F. Reifsnider commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Ensign F. C. Beisel temporary duty Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.

Ensign H. H. Porter detached treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to temporary duty Annapolis, Md.

P.A. Surg. Micajah Boland to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 15, 1915.

P.A. Paymr. R. W. Clark detached Olympia; to temporary duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Chief Btsn. D. J. O'Connell detached San Francisco; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Chief Btsn. J. E. Cartwright detached Constellation; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Btsn. B. E. Riggs to San Francisco.

Btsn. Dallas Wait to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Btsn. W. A. James detached Fish Hawk; to temporary duty receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Pharm. L. O. Schetky detached Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Pharm. H. E. Sauser detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I., via July transport.

Pay Clerk B. A. Morrow detached Olympia; to temporary duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

JUNE 8.—Capt. J. J. Knapp detached Naval Examining Board, Washington, D.C., June 17, 1915; to commandant, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. M. Milne detached command Prairie; treatment Naval Hospital, Washington.

Chief Gun. G. D. Stillson to navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 15, 1915.

Chief Corp. F. W. Witte detached Rhode Island; to Kentucky.

Chief Corp. W. P. Harding detached navy yard, Philadelphia, July 1, 1915; to Georgia.

Chief Corp. Frank Smith detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Rhode Island.

Chief Corp. W. H. Sampson detached Georgia; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Corp. Charles Thompson to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

JUNE 9.—Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold commissioned from March 4, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. M. Elder commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Lieuts. (J.G.) J. F. Crowell, E. C. Lange, L. P. Smith, G. M. Lowry, O. M. Read, Jr., G. A. Rood, S. D. McCaughey, G. L. Dickson, H. L. Merring, G. F. Howell, G. J. McMillan, M. C. Cheek, M. B. McComb, W. A. Richardson, E. T. Oates, W. E. Goodhue, J. W. Reeves, Jr., and Lorain Anderson commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) Frederick W. M'Iner detached command torpedo-boats in ordinary, Annapolis, Md.; to command Biddle.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. B. DeMott detached Parker; to command Bailey.

Lieut. (J.G.) Lorain Anderson detached torpedo-boats in ordinary, Annapolis, Md.; to command Barney.

Ensign J. A. Brownell detached Florida; to Dubuque.

Ensign R. S. H. Venable detached receiving ship at New York June 15; to Florida.

Act. Asst. Surg. B. F. Iden appointed from June 1, 1915.

Paymr. J. W. Morse to Arkansas July 1.

Paymr. W. H. Doherty detached Arkansas July 1; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. G. C. Simmons detached Naval Pay Officers' School; to Kentucky.

Naval Constrs. J. E. Otterson and H. S. Howard commissioned from May 23, 1915.

Chief Mach. E. F. Holmes to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Chief Corp. C. S. Kendall detached Illinois; to Kansas.

Chief Corp. J. P. Shovlin detached Kansas; to Illinois.

Chief Carps. R. P. Clarke and W. L. Wall commissioned from Jan. 30, 1915.

Chief Pharm. R. T. Abernathy commissioned from March 22, 1915.

JUNE 10.—Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sexton detached command Tallahassee; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. A. Beall detached Maryland; to Yorktown.

Lieut. A. B. Reed detached Iris; to captain of the port, Balboa, Canal Zone.

Lieut. R. T. S. Lowell detached Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1915; to New York.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. S. Brown detached Nebraska; to McCall.

Lieuts. (J.G.) E. W. Hanson and R. C. Lawder detached South Carolina; to Brooklyn.

Lieut. (J.G.) Zachary Lansdowne to duty Navy Recruiting Station and Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ensign P. H. Dunbar detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Montana.

A. Paymr. C. V. McCarthy; to New Orleans.

A. Paymr. F. C. Bowerford detached New Orleans; to home and wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 8.—Capt. Seth Williams, A.Q.M., detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to United States.

Capt. Frank Halford, A.Q.M., detached Headquarters Marine Corps; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Capt. C. R. Sanderson, A.Q.M., detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Headquarters Marine Corps.

First Lieut. H. G. Bartlett detached 10th Co.; to 23d Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. E. H. Brainard detached 23d Co.; to 10th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

Note.—The following midshipmen detached Naval Academy to report to Major General Commandant not later than July 6, 1915: R. J. Mitchell, L. R. de Roode, R. O. B. Burwell, J. A. Minnis, P. A. del Valle, DeWitt Peck, A. F. Howard, R. R. Wright, O. E. O'Neill, R. M. Burstian.

JUNE 10.—Capt. W. M. Small detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Recruit Depot, Mare Island.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 27, MAY 28, 1915.

172. (1) Candidates for detail as signalmen will be examined by a board of three officers appointed by the commanding officer of marines. The report of the board will be forwarded, with the commanding officer's recommendation, to the Major General Commandant.

(2) The following standards are adopted for the guidance of boards appointed to examine men for detail as signalmen, and will be considered the minimum for qualification in each class: Signalman, 1st Class.—Wigwag: Send and receive five words a minute; Semaphore: Send and receive twelve words a minute; Heliograph or Colt lantern: Send and receive eight words a minute.

Signalman, 2d Class.—Wigwag: Send and receive four words a minute; Semaphore: Send and receive ten words a minute; Heliograph or Colt lantern: Send and receive six words a minute.

Signalman, 3d Class.—Wigwag: Send and receive three words a minute; Semaphore: Send and receive eight words a minute; Heliograph or Colt lantern: Send and receive four words a minute.

Each five letters in a message will be counted as one word. Candidates must be able to set up and operate heliograph and Colt lantern apparatus. Stations will be at least three hundred yards apart.

(3) The standard for radio, telegraph and buzzer operators of the 3d (Signal) Company will include a knowledge of the instruments used and will necessarily be variable. This standard must be decided by the examining board.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Capt. C. A. McAllister, engineer-in-chief of the Coast Guard, has returned to Washington after a transcontinental tour that took him through twenty-one states to the Pacific coast and return. Captain McAllister was at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, as a member of the jury of awards, on steam engineering and other mechanical developments. He visited the exposition at San Diego, Cal., also, and inspected the Coast Guard stations on the Pacific coast.

COAST GUARD SERVICE.

The Onondaga found the schooner C. C. Wehrnn June 6 lumber laden and waterlogged, with both anchors down, all sails gone except topsails and spankers, ship boat lost and main rigging parted. Gale and sea made it impossible to get up anchors or cut chains. A surf boat was lowered and took off master and crew of six men, who had been without food for forty-eight hours.

Tuscarora left Milwaukee 10 a.m., June 8, destined for Manitowac. English steamer Perry reported ashore off Chebuctohead; Miami proceeding full speed to her assistance. Morrill reports from Toledo, June 9. Unalga sailed from Seward for Unalaska June 8. Miami, drifting in a dense fog for two days off Halifax, reports that steamer Perry is in no immediate danger. Onondaga sailed June 9 for Norfolk in search of Emma S. Floyd, with rudder gone. Gresham left Boston June 9 for Provincetown for small-arm target practice. The Pamlico sailed on June 7 for Long Shoals Point cruising.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

JUNE 4.—Third Lieut. R. B. Hall temporarily detached from Androscooggin and assigned to temporary duty in connection with machinery of Gresham.

JUNE 5.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler present leave suspended and ordered to temporary duty as fleet engineer of Eastern Division.

JUNE 8.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. F. Hahn detached Arcata; to McCulloch and leave en route.

Second Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf commissioned first lieutenant from Dec. 17, 1914.

Third Lieut. S. S. Yeandle commissioned a second lieutenant from Dec. 17, 1914.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. E. Jacobs, South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. Hall, South Baltimore, Md.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Nome, Alaska.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Thomas Winstrop, New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss, New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard, On practice cruise.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed, At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Seattle, Wash.

MIAMI—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden, Station N. New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

ORISIPPE—Building at Newport News, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis, Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Cowell, Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—Building at Newport News, Va.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, H.T.

ORDER OF MERIT, U.S.M.A. CLASS OF 1915.

The standing of the graduating class at the United States Military Academy was announced on June 9 in the following order:

Headquarters U.S. Military Academy,
West Point, N.Y., June 9, 1915.

First Class, arranged according to general merit, June, 1915.

Maxim	2525.00	83.	Hecker	2039.49
1. Covell	2398.17	84.	Leonard	2036.81
2. Kimble	2397.99	85.	Holcomb	2033.92
3. Arthur	2344.99	86.	Gibson	2032.89
4. Miller E. F.	2327.23	87.	McDermott	2032.53
5. Bragdon	2317.17	88.	McGuire	2032.46
6. Richards	2311.29	89.	Eisenschmidt	2031.52
7. Cronkrite	2301.15	90.	Hyde	2030.46
8. Smylie	2298.93	91.	Thompson	2026.93
9. Miller, L. W.	2296.63	92.	Van Fleet	2024.18
10. Weart	2294.58	93.	Merillat	2024.04
11. Gesler	2294.46	94.	Sherburne	2023.03
12. Bethel	2284.53	95.	Hess	2022.67
13. Conklin	2282.13	96.	Davis, M. F.	2022.58
14. Ganahl	2278.94	97.	Estevés	2020.20
15. Harris	2275.17	98.	Brady	2015.19
16. Tompkins	2268.69	99.	Davis, J. F.	2013.72
17. Gillette	2247.15	100.	MacDonald	2005.01
18. Hodgson	2246.21	101.	Corbin	2004.42
19. Davison, D. A.	2243.28	102.	Reed	2004.02
20. Aurand	2239.49	103.	Harmon	2002.60
21. Larkin	2237.07	104.	Ferris	2002.18
22. Kelton	2236.00	105.	Ritchel	2000.57
23. Lester	2233.91	106.	Hearn	1997.78
24. Young	2224.92	107.	Henley, D.	1997.06
25. Atkins	2222.86	108.	Coughlan	1996.85
26. Beukema	2215.39	109.	Howell	1996.61
27. Struble	2213.44	110.	Miller, H. J. F.	1995.60
28. Dunigan	2209.63	111.	Harvey	1995.40
29. Zundel	2207.04	112.	Balsam	1994.53
30. Howard	2199.84	113.	McGee	1990.52
31. Busbee	2199.21	114.	Anderson	1988.05
32. Waldron	2192.21	115.	Boots	1988.02
33. Parkinson	2177.55	116.	Pulsifer	1987.95
34. Wallace	2171.48	117.	Hooper	1984.10
35. Marsh	2167.55	118.	Donnelly	1973.59
36. Small	2158.88	119.	Ver	1973.40
37. Saylor	2156.66	120.	Robinson	1968.44
38. Swing	2156.53	121.	Avent	1964.48
39. Ryder	2153.83	122.	Taylor, V. V.	1964.00
40. Irwin	2142.27	123.	Fox	1963.55
41. McNarney	2141.64	124.	Hanley, T. J.	1962.67
42. Menoher	2141.42	125.	Gerhardt	1962.26
43. Warren	2141.04	126.	Stringfellow	1960.83
44. Bradley	2140.37	127.	McNabb	1959.49
45. Mueller	2138.49	128.	Walton	1958.82
46. Hobbs	2132.17	129.	Cousins	1956.77
47. Kahle	2129.62	130.	Chapin	1955.40
48. Lyon	2124.10	131.	Cherrington	1955.09
49. Melberg	2121.60	132.	Stevens	1951.94
50. Lindner	2115.83	133.	Finley	1951.37
51. Cochran	2112.95	134.	Prichard	1951.16
52. Series	2112.53	135.	Hall	1945.46
53. Bank	2110.31	136.	Lorch	1938.21
54. Benedict	2103.95	137.	Gilkeson	1932.81
55. Evans	2103.78	138.	Brownell	1930.17
56. Woodruff	2101.80	139.	Stickney	1925.61
57. Menely	2098.96	140.	McNair	1924.62
58. Teter	2088.44	141.	Dwan	1921.14
59. MacTaggart	2087.51	142.	Hunt	1919.37
60. Davidson, L. C.	2084.99	143.	Duckstad	1919.17
61. Eisenhower	2083.96	144.	Mendenhall	1916.56
62. James	2080.64	145.	Randolph	1915.12
63. Peabody	2078.11	146.	Murphy, J. M.	1913.49
64. O'Brien	2075.07	147.	Stratemyer	1912.28
65. Haw	2074.22	148.	Hubbard	1908.61
66. Ord	2073.76	149.	Peebles	1908.44
67. Rossell	2072.22	150.	Boye	1907.38
68. Naiden	2065.53	151.	Watson	1903.04
69. Pendleton	2063.15	152.	Gorman	1902.21
70. East	2061.91	153.	Dabney	1899.94
71. Summers	2061.69	154.	Williams, J. H. C.	1898.14
72. Ellis	2058.80	155.	Eberts	1893.16
73. Strong	2051.27	156.	Straub	1885.21
74. Jones	2051.13	157.	Price	1883.34
75. Wogan	2049.88	158.	White	1865.68
76. Graves	2049.16	159.	Kelher	1862.00
77. Tenney	2047.28	160.	Mills	1859.17
78. Reaney	2046.86	161.	Taylor, T. F.	1855.21
79. King	2042.64	162.	Queensberry	1848.21
80. Frank	2041.69	163.	Williams, R. L.	1843.87
81. Emery	2040.56	164.	Herrick	1838.99
82. Wallington	2040.20			

By order of Colonel Townsley:

C. C. CARTER, Captain, C.A.C., Adjutant.

Numbers 1 to 16, inclusive, are eligible for assignment to all branches of the Service; numbers 17 to 169, inclusive, to all except Engineers; number 119, Ver, a Filipino cadet, is recommended for commission in the Philippine Scouts.

THE CLASS OF 1915, U.S.M.A.

At the graduation exercises at West Point at 10 a.m. Saturday, June 12, 64 cadets of the U.S. Military Academy will receive their diplomas from the hands of the Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison. The class of 1915 is the largest that was ever turned out at West Point. It numbered 248 members when it was admitted in the summer of 1911, eighty-four delinquents having left. This is a large percentage of "failure" for a class at West Point—nearly thirty-four per cent. All the cadets who will graduate this year are Americans; there are no foreign cadets of 1915. Anastacio Ver, a Filipino, the second one to graduate from West Point from the Philippine Islands, is a member of the class. Luis Raul Esteves is another cadet from the insular possessions. He is the first cadet from Porto Rico that ever graduated from the Academy. Only three states in the Union are not represented by at least one cadet. They are Rhode Island, Montana and North Dakota. Pennsylvania leads with sixteen. New York is second with fifteen.

Class honors for 1915 were announced at the U.S. Military Academy on June 10. The race between Cadet W. E. R. Covell, of Washington, D.C., who is in first place, and Cadet E. R. Kimble, of Texas, who is second, has been very close, the final result showing a difference of only eighteen-hundredths of a unit.

Reviewing the history of the class of 1915 the New York Sun says: "In athletics the class has especially distinguished itself. Some of the best athletes the Academy ever had are leaving it this year. For instance, in football alone there is the much dreaded 'forward pass monopoly' of Prichard to Merrillat, one the king and the other the prince of forward passers. Hobbs, star kicker in football and slugger on the baseball team, will be missed; so will Benedict, Bradley, Herrick, Hodgson, Woodruff, Boots, Larkin, Eisenhower and Hecker when the football season rolls around again in the fall. Bore, MacTaggart, Waldron and Howell, not to mention Hobbs again, will leave a big hole when it comes time for the Army basketball team to get together next winter. In hockey the cadets lose Strong, captain of the team. Coughlan and Brady, the champion golf players of the Academy, will also graduate."

The graduating class will leave West Point at noon on the 12th and with the members of 1917 class, who will go on furlough for two months, will go to New York. The new "plebe" class will report for entrance on Monday, June 14.

The Army Athletic Council has announced the following football schedule for the fall of 1915: Oct. 3, Holy Cross; 9, Gettysburg; 16, Colgate; 23, Georgetown; 30, Villanova; Nov. 6, Notre Dame; 13, University of Maine; 20, Springfield; 27, Navy. All games will be played at West Point except the Army-Navy game, which will be played at the Polo Grounds in New York city. Lieut. C. D. Daly, Field Art., will again act as head coach. Capt. D. I. Sultan, Engrs., is football representative.

JUNE WEEK AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 10, 1915.

Academic duties were completed last week by the First Classmen and they are now in the full swing of June week, which promises to be fully as gay as any such week in history; the visitors have been arriving on every incoming train and boat and the hotel is full of relatives and friends of cadets.

On Friday evening the cadet hop was large and enjoyed by many guests; on Saturday evening the First Class of cadets entertained their friends and the officers, ladies and their guests with a show at Cullum Hall, a mysterious affair which had been got up on short notice. It proved to be an excellent and exceedingly funny combination of some of the best of the Hundredth Night songs and stunts, with some entirely new and original scenes, entitled "The Follies of 1915," making a kind of enjoyable vaudeville which kept the audience laughing for three hours. There were scenes in a section room; at a cabaret roof garden, where the furlough men are seen basking in the smiles of lovely femmes; in the riding hall, the caperings of two thoroughbred steeds being realistic in the extreme; at the cadet store; in a cadet's room in barracks; and the grand finale in Bingville on the Elderberry Turnpike, where a rural couple are discussing the homecoming of their son, a cadet on furlough.

On Sunday morning Chaplain H. Percy Silver preached the graduation sermon to the First Class, in the chapel, and a special musical program was given by Mr. Mayer and the cadet choir of ninety voices; soloists, A. H. Warren, '15, and R. G. Moses, '16. The band concert Sunday evening was given in front of the hotel and the many guests there greatly enjoyed the excellent program prepared by Mr. Egner.

Monday morning had been rainy, so it was with pleasure that everybody greeted the bright, sunny afternoon, one of the first real summer days this season; the plan is wonderfully green and bright and the cadets made a splendid picture at the review by the Superintendent, Col. Clarence P. Townsley, and his staff, held on the grass plain at four o'clock. The battalion of cadets were in full dress, with white duck trousers, being under command of Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, Commandant of Cadets. Besides Colonel Townsley the reviewing officers were Colonel Shaw, Major Timberlake and Captains Carter and Estes. Many visitors in gala attire were interested onlookers.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained with a reception to the First Class, following the review. They received in the drawing room of the Superintendent's quarters. Outside in flag-draped tents refreshments were served by Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Householder, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Timberlake.

At evening parade the benches were again filled with visitors. The hop for the cadets of the graduating class was held in Cullum Hall and was a brilliant affair and largely attended.

rain on Tuesday morning in no way interfered with the program of June week, for the crowd of visitors proceeded to the gymnasium, where the Fourth Classmen gave an excellent exhibition of gymnastics, under the direction of Capt. Herman J. Koehler, master of the sword. The Indian club and dumb-bell drill was especially enjoyed. In the physical tests just ended Cadet Thomas B. Larkin, of the graduating class, proved the strong man of the corps. He played for four years as substitute tackle on the Academy football team.

After that the clouds cleared away and the seacoast battery drill by the members of the First and Third Classes was given; in the afternoon battalion Infantry drill and escort to the colors brought a large crowd to the plain at four o'clock; parade was held as usual at six.

In the evening the play "She Stoops to Conquer" was presented by the Ben Grey Woodland Players, on the stage erected at the foot of the slope west of Trophy Point. These outdoor plays have been a feature of June week for the last two years and the audience this year was large and appreciative of the artistic excellencies of the production. The chilly weather was not quite suited to an outdoor performance and winter wraps were much in evidence.

The twenty-second annual field day took place on Wednesday morning; the events brought out a large crowd and the weather was cool and delightful. Events and winners of first place were: 100-yard dash, Teale, '17, 9.45 sec., which beat the record of 10 sec. made by J. S. Hammond, '05; discuss throw, Mangan, '16; 120-yard hurdle, Scott, '16; shot put, Hecker, '15, 39 ft. 5 ins., beating his own record of 39 ft. 4 ins.; 220-yard dash, Teale, '17, 21.35 sec., beating record of 22 sec. by P. Hayes, '09; hammer throw, Woodruff, '15; 220-yard hurdle, Oliphant, '18; high jump, Maulsby, '16; pole vault, tie, Watson and Lyon, '15; broad jump, Britton, '16; mile relay, class of '16. The class of '16 took first place with 129 1-2 points; '15, 127 1-2 points; '17, 105; '18, 55 1-2. The cadet committee in charge were C. C. Benedict, '15; W. E. Coffin, '16; J. J. McEwan, '17, and E. Q. Oliphant, '18.

Wednesday afternoon the visitors were interested in the Mountain Artillery drill, Cavalry drill and Field Artillery drill, given for their benefit. On Wednesday evening the First Class were entertained by the Misses Townsley at a dance at Cullum Hall.

To-day's program includes an exhibition in the riding hall at ten o'clock in the morning by the members of the graduating class. At four o'clock the whole battalion will take part in the shelter tent drill on the grass plains. The Gerhard memorial baptismal font will be dedicated in the afternoon at five o'clock in the new chapel on the hill. Friday's program begins with military calisthenics at 10 a.m.; an organ recital will be given in the Cadet Chapel at eleven o'clock. In the afternoon at 4:15 the Secretary of War reviews the cadet battalion, and will meet the alumni at a reception at five o'clock. Graduation parade takes place at 6 p.m., and the graduation hop in the evening.

RETURNING ALUMNI.

Old graduates have been coming in hourly for their class reunions. Capt. George R. Goethals and a committee being in charge of their reception. Different dinners scheduled are as follows: June 9 the class of 1905 celebrates its tenth reunion and the class of 1910 has a dinner. June 10, 1869 has a dinner; 1865 celebrates its fiftieth reunion and 1875 its fortieth. On June 11 luncheon for all the visiting graduates is served at Cullum Hall and afterward the Association of Graduates hold their annual meeting at the old Chapel. On the evening of June 11, 1870 has a class dinner, and 1890 holds its twenty-fifth reunion; 1867, 1875 and 1895 each has a dinner.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. McGuire, mother of Cadet McGuire, entertained with a picnic Sunday at Delafield for a number of girls, among others the Misses Townsley, Treat, Normyle, McGuire and a party of cadets. Mrs. Vidmer, wife of Major George Vidmer, and Miss Vidmer are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick; the wedding of Miss Vidmer and Lieutenant Aleshire is to take place on June 15 at the chapel, followed by a reception at Cullum Hall. Mrs. Peter Murray, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, will sail for Panama on June 17 with her two daughters, the Misses Frances and Elizabeth, to join Major Murray. Miss Margaret Normyle is the guest of Miss Vera Kreger. Gen. and Mrs. William Hall, of Washington, and Miss Therese Hall are here to attend the graduation of Cadet Blackburn Hall. Miss Chorley and Miss Ernestine Glover, of Garrison, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carter for the hop.

Dr. and Mrs. Boak entertained at dinner on Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Weart, of Chicago, Miss Edna Weart, Miss Gertrude Spoor, Mrs. Stewart, Cadets Weart and J. E. Martin. Miss Abernethy, of Fort Leavenworth, and Miss Ewen, of New York, have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart. Mrs. W. H. Gordon and Miss Ellen Gordon, wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. W. H. Gordon, 3d Inf., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Gen. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle are visiting their daughters, Mrs. Ephraim F. Graham and Mrs. Harvey Higley. Mrs. T. B. Doe and son, T. B. Doe, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne.

Mrs. R. C. Robinson gave a tea at the club Friday for Mrs. Peter Murray, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Carter serving refreshments. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, of New York, are the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth. Mrs. Chard, of New York, was the guest of Mrs. Reilly and Captain Lindsey, who entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Chard, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Clark, of Englewood, N.J., Capt.

and Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Hartson H. Bodfish and her son, Ensign Howes Bodfish, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Goethals. Mrs. Goethals' sister, Miss Mary Howes, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests for graduation will be General McCain, Col. and Mrs. Barrette, Col. Robert E. Lee Michie, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Cobb, Col. Elsie Cobb Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss.

Illustrated lectures in the Drawing Academy were delivered last week by Mr. Cram, of the firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, on "Architecture in General," and by Mr. Van Laer on "Famous Paintings of the World." Mr. Cram and Mr. Van Laer were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart. The series of Spanish lectures was concluded last week, Mr. Ascensio's subject being "Costumbres y Tipos Españoles," while Mr. Jaén lectured on "Un Pueblo Castellano."

Mrs. Holt, Mrs. North and Mrs. Purdon bade good-bye to the post for the summer. Mrs. Holt joining her two young sons at the seashore, Mrs. North going to Washington with her family and Mrs. Purdon going to Boston. Miss Farman, sister of Lieutenant Farman, has gone to join her mother at their home in Warsaw, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Ennis entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Mrs. Hendrickson and Lieutenant Russell, Miss Ruth Nester, of Washington, Miss Dorsey Pallen, of New Rochelle, and Miss Frances Murray, who has been attending the Emma Willard School, at Troy, N.Y., will be guests of Mrs. Arrowsmith and Miss Krayenbuhl for graduation. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood entertained at dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Kreger, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Fieberger gave a card party Thursday in honor of Mrs. Peter Murray, other guests being Mrs. Davis, of Cornwall, Mrs. Evans, of Washington, Mesdames Lockwood, Gordon, Wilcox, Arrowsmith, Robinson, Pendleton, Harrington, Bubb and MacMillan.

ATHLETIC EVENTS.

The Army won another baseball victory last Saturday, defeating Catholic University by 6 to 1. Hobbs, who has been a star athlete in almost every line of sport since he became a cadet four years ago, and is especially noted as a batter, was largely responsible for the victory. His triple to deep center in the second started the cadets scoring and in the eighth, after two were down, Hobbs went to bat for the last time before he is graduated next Saturday, knocking a fast ball far into right field and scoring a home run. Hobbs, it is reported, received an offer of a contract with Cincinnati, but turned it down, preferring to stick to the Army. Neyland pitched his usual fine game, holding the visitors down to two singles. Neither helped them to their score, however, which came in the fourth on poor infielding. This closes the cadets' season with a record of seventeen wins and three defeats. Hobbs, Merrillat, Prichard and Bradley will be graduated next Saturday. The cadet players Saturday were: Gerhard, 3b.; Merrillat, c.f.; Mitchell, 1b.; Oliphant, c.; Hobbs, r.f.; Bradley, l.f.; Prichard, s.s.; Coffin, 2b.; Neyland, p.

On Saturday the cadet polo team played Squadron A, winning by a score of 1-4 to 5-1-2. Cadets Corbin, King, T. F. Taylor and Avent were the West Point players and Messrs. Eastman, Schmidt, Boulton and Johnson composed the Squadron A team.

The annual spring golf tournament by the officers was finished this week; all rounds were for eighteen holes. The numbers accompanying the names indicate the handicap, as follows: Lieut. Booth, 8, beat Lieut. Cunningham, 10; Lieut. Malven, 5, beat Lieut. Slaughter, 18; Lieut. Garrison, 5, beat Lieut. Crissy, 18; Capt. Lindsey, 5, beat Lieut. MacMillan, 5; Lieut. M. Wildrick, 0, beat Col. Stuart, 3; Lieut. Holderness, 0, beat Lieut. Drysdale, 6; Lieut. Bubb, 3, beat Mr. Strang, 8; Capt. Davis, 6, beat Lieut. Hughes, 6. Second round—Lieut. Booth beat Lieut. Malven; Lieut. Garrison beat Capt. Lindsey; Lieut. M. Wildrick beat Lieut. Holderness; Lieut. Bubb beat Capt. Davis. Semi-finals—Lieut. Garrison beat Lieut. Booth; Lieut. Bubb beat Lieut. M. Wildrick. Finals—Lieut. Bubb beat Lieut. Garrison. The fall tournament will be played in October; the cadet tournament has not been finished.

Cadet Robert K. Neyland, Class of 1916, who has been pitching such phenomenal ball for the Army team for the last two years, was elected captain of the Army baseball nine on June 7. Until Fordham beat him a few weeks ago Neyland had a straight win of twenty games to his credit. He has won eleven out of twelve this season and has been beaten only once in two years. He has pitched winning games against the Navy nine three times in as many years. Neyland is a star end on the Army football team, and is the champion heavyweight boxer of the Corps of Cadets.

RETURNING GRADUATES, U.S.M.A.

The list of graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who returned to West Point for graduation week is as follows, given by classes:

- '47—Gen. H. G. Gibson.
- '60—Gen. Horace Porter, J. M. Whittemore, John M. Wilson.
- '62—Gens. S. M. Mansfield, Tully McRae.
- '63—Col. Robert K. Neyland, Capt. G. Frank H. Phipps.
- '65—Col. W. R. Livermore, Capt. D. W. Payne, Col. W. S. Stanton, Mr. Henry B. Ledyard, Col. A. D. Palmer, Mr. Charles P. Smith, Col. Edward Hunter, C. A. Dempsey, Mr. Seneca H. Norton.
- '66—Major F. L. Hills.
- '67—Gens. John Pittman, Edw. S. Godfrey, C. P. Miller, Mr. L. T. Howes, Col. S. R. Jones, Mr. W. J. Roe.
- '68—Gens. William P. Hall, J. D. C. Hoskins, Mr. Chancellor Martin, Mr. Loyall Farragut, Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Gen. C. F. Roe.
- '69—Major Eric Bergland, Col. H. L. Harris, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Col. D. A. Lyle, John Pullman, Lieut. Charles Braden, Capt. H. P. Perrine.
- '70—Capt. R. G. Carter, Mr. Charles W. Burrows, Gen. S. W. Fountain, Col. A. O. Brodie, P. S. Bonus, Gens. W. S. Edgerly, E. A. Godwin, Col. C. A. Stedman, Gen. H. A. Reed, Col. H. P. Kingsbury.
- '71—Gen. Jas. N. Allison, Capt. John McA. Webster.
- '72—Col. Frank Baker, Major W. B. Wetmore.
- '73—Col. G. H. Paddock, Capt. C. O. Gilmore.
- '74—Col. O. B. Miteham, H. M. Andrews, E. E. Hardin.
- '75—Gens. D. C. Kingman, E. M. Weaver, E. D. Hoyle, Elbert Wheeler, Col. Lotus Niles, Alexander Rodgers, Gen. T. F. Davis, Col. E. P. Andrus, W. A. Simpson, Capt. William Baird, Mr. W. N. Dykman, Gens. T. H. Bliss, W. A. Mann, George R. Smith, Messrs. Wm. Heimke, Geo. H. Cox, Capt. J. H. King.
- '76—Col. A. H. Bacon, Heman Dowd, Gen. H. L. Scott, Messrs. Timothy Keefe, Edward S. Farrow.
- '77—Col. Wm. M. Black, Frederick Marsh, E. F. Glenn, H. J. Goldman, Major John Bigelow, Col. George K. Hunter, A. Slaker, Mr. J. F. O. Hegewald.
- '78—Col. J. F. R. Landis, W. P. Evans, A. L. Smith, Capt. D. A. Howard.
- '79—Col. F. L. Dodds, Gen. J. A. Johnston, Col. C. R. Noyes, Mr. G. R. Beardslee, Col. T. J. Lewis, E. P. Pendleton, Mr. A. Campbell.
- '80—Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Messrs. C. E. Hewitt, C. S. Burt, H. A. Schroeder, Gen. E. S. Strong, Col. J. L. Chamberlin, Gen. G. W. Goethals, Col. F. E. Tripp, C. H. Hunter, M. F. Harmon, Mr. G. W. Upton, Dr. W. E. Orr.
- '81—Col. A. C. Blunt, Major H. A. Leonaueser.
- '82—Col. A. Cronkrite, Mr. C. M. Mendenhall.
- '83—Col. B. W. Dunn.
- '84—Major C. E. Gillette, Col. J. B. Bellinger, John Conklin, H. D. Styer.
- '85—Gen. H. P. McCain, Col. J. D. Barrette, R. E. L. Michie, Major J. C. Cree, Dr. U. S. Ward, Col. W. A. Holbrook, W. E. Craighill, B. B. Buck, Mr. G. I. Putnam, Capt. H. S. Whipple, Messrs. H. C. Keene, Martin Beasley, James W. Beldon, C. S. Carcassell, Col. J. M. Carson, Lieut. H. S. Cole, Messrs. H. B. Crandall, A. F. Curtis, S. W. Griffith, H. B. Keith, Major W. F. Lewis, Col. A. L. Farmerter, Messrs. F. H. Peterson, S. P. Townsend, Lewis Trier, P. Stunkard, Col. W. G. Martin, Lieut. C. D. Townsley.
- '86—Lieut. Col. K. T. Menoher.
- '87—Majors W. K. Jones, F. H. Beach, Lieut. Col. O. Straub, Major T. Q. Donaldson.
- '89—Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, Major W. S. Graves.
- '90—Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadin, Herbert Deakne, T. B. Lamoreux, T. W. Winston, Majors H. T. Ferguson, H. H.

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'92—Capt. Isaac Erwin.
'94—Major E. P. O'Hern, Capt. George Vidmer.
'95—Majors T. L. Ames, E. H. Schulz.
'97—Major E. D. L. Pearce.
'03—Lieuts. A. Gilmer, E. Farmer.
'04—Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, Mr. Q. A. Gilmore.
'05—Capt. T. B. Doe, Messrs. A. C. Tipton, C. H. Gardner, D. I. McKay, Capt. N. F. Ramsay, R. S. Thomas, Mr. J. F. Oulley, Lieut. C. L. Corbin, Messrs. J. B. Gardiner, C. S. Donavin.
'06—Capt. Earl McFarland, E. D. Ardery.
'07—Mr. H. S. Gillespie.
'10—Lieuts. W. K. Dunn, F. H. Miles.
'11—Lieut. Allen R. Kimball.
'13—Lieut. W. A. Cophorne.
'14—Lieut. J. W. Weissheimer.

NECROLOGY OF U.S.M.A. GRADUATES.

Following is a necrology list of thirty-four graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who have died during the year:

Name; class; date of death; place of death; age.
Verling K. Hart; '93; June 20, 1914; Cheyenne, Wyo.; 43.
John Symington; '01; June 28, 1914; Monterey, Cal.; 38.
Garrett J. Lydecker; '64; July 9, 1914; Detroit, Mich.; 71.
Elwood S. Hand; '07; July 11, 1914; Colon, Canal Zone, Panama; 30.
Stephen C. Mills; '77; Aug. 3, 1914; Ticonderoga, N.Y.; 60.
John G. Butler; '63; Aug. 17, 1914; Portland, Ore.; 73.
Daniel H. Boughton; '81; Aug. 24, 1914; Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; 56.
Otto E. Schultz; '12; Sept. 2, 1914; Plattsburg, N.Y.; 27.
Richard E. Thompson; '68; Sept. 11, 1914; Seattle Wash.; 67.
James B. Goe; '75; Sept. 12, 1914; Dwight, Ill.; 62.
Wallis O. Clark; '77; Sept. 14, 1914; Boston, Mass.; 60.
William M. Hamilton; '76; Sept. 15, 1914; Milwaukee, Wis.; 59.
Francis P. Blair; '77; Nov. 2, 1914; South Berlin, N.Y.; 58.
William A. Jones; '64; Nov. 10, 1914; Washington, D.C.; 73.
Walter L. Finley; '79; Dec. 13, 1914; Washington, D.C.; 58.
George B. Davis; '71; Dec. 15, 1914; Washington, D.C.; 68.
Charles Morton; '69; Dec. 20, 1914; Washington, D.C.; 69.
Frederick J. Gerstner; '13; Dec. 21, 1914; near Oceanside, Cal.; drowned; 24.
George M. Chase; '42; Dec. 23, 1914; San Francisco, Cal.; 35.
Robert H. Hall; '62; Dec. 29, 1914; Chicago, Ill.; 77.
Romulus F. Walton; '98; Jan. 15, 1915; Tarrytown, N.Y.; 40.
Charles H. Clark; '75; Jan. 16, 1915; Springfield, Mass.; 64.
Houston V. Evans; '96; Feb. 10, 1915; Mingo, Panay, P.I.; 43.
James B. Quinn; '66; Feb. 27, 1915; Woodstock, Md.; 72.
George S. Anderson; '71; March 7, 1915; New York, N.Y.; 65.
Charles D. Rogers; '70; March 16, 1915; Camp Stotsenburg, P.I.; 34.
John P. Story; '65; March 25, 1915; Pasadena, Cal.; 74.
Charles Shaler; '67; March 26, 1915; Indianapolis, Ind.; 72.
Delaney A. Kane; '68; April 4, 1915; New Rochelle, N.Y.; 70.
John W. Furlong; '91; April 4, 1915; Hot Springs, Ark.; 46.
William P. Pence; '94; April 7, 1915; Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 46.
Samuel W. Dunn; '80; April 10, 1915; San Francisco, Cal.; 56.
Thomas H. Handburg; '65; April 20, 1915; Berne, Switzerland; 74.
Clarence K. Lyman; '05; May 16, 1915; Honolulu, H.T.; 33.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The inquiry into irregularities in examinations at the Naval Academy is noted on pages 1294 and 1296.

Annapolis, Md., June 10, 1915.

The flag of Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., commanding the practice squadron, has been raised on the Missouri, the flag ship.

Comdr. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N., was relieved as commandant of midshipmen Saturday and will command the U.S.S. Nebraska. Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., assumed the duties of commandant and will be the Acting Superintendent during the absence of Rear Admiral Fullam. Comdr. James J. Raby, U.S.N., ordered to the Naval Academy as head of the department of seamanship, will shortly arrive here with his family.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, gave a dinner Thursday on his house boat, "The Everglades," anchored off the Naval Academy, in honor of Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henrietta F. Bartlett, who were married on the Monday following.

Mrs. Horace J. Fenton, wife of Instructor Fenton, and sons have returned to Annapolis, after a month's visit to the Pocono Mountains, Pa. Mrs. Rice is visiting her son, Prof. H. L. Rice, U.S.N. Mrs. Rogers is visiting her son, Lieut. R. E. Rogers.

Mr. Philip Langdon Alger, son of the late Prof. P. A. Alger, U.S.N., was awarded the degree of B.S. on Tuesday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Alger is also a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, having taken the second honors of his class. Miss Dorothy Townsend, of Baltimore, recently paid a visit here to Surg. and Mrs. J. H. Iden, U.S.N. Mrs. Wyse, mother of Mrs. William S. Benson, is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. Herman F. Kraft, wife of Instructor Kraft, Naval Academy. Capt. Edward J. Dorn, U.S.N., was one of the auditors at the court of inquiry here on Tuesday. Captain Dorn was in the House of Commons on the night that England declared war against Germany, and in front of the King's palace when the dispatch was read from India declaring its loyalty to Great Britain in the struggle.

Instr. R. H. Bonilla, Department of Modern Languages, has been selected by Professor Cohn, the distinguished linguist, to give two courses in Spanish in the summer school at Columbia University.

The resignations of twelve midshipmen who were deficient in the recent annual examinations were accepted on June 8. Of these two were members of the Second Class, three of the Third and seven of the Fourth.

A number of candidates who had passed all mental and physical tests were admitted on June 8 as midshipmen. They at once took the oath and began their training. They are Richard D. White and Philip P. Welch, Md.; James H. Howe, Miss.; Ten Eyck De W. Veeder, D.C.; Dixie Kiefe, Neb.; George W. Brasley, Mo.; John E. Wright, Pa.; Paul B. Thompson, Pa.; John N. Browning, Ky.; Eliot H. Bryant, S.D.;

Adrian O. Rule, Mo.; Charles A. Nicholson, N.Y.; Miles P. Duval, Jr., Va.; Clifford V. Evans, Kas.; Charles L. Andrews, Jr., N.Y.; Leslie C. Stevens, Neb.; Ellis P. Pullman, Wis.; J. A. Hume, Texas; Elmer R. Runquist, Minn.; Spencer H. Warner, Ia.; Stuart S. Murray, Okla.; Delong Mills, N.Y., and Paul W. Haimes, Mass.

Others admitted later on Tuesday were: George Kultano, A. J. McNamee, Carl K. Fink, William G. Livingstone, Ellsworth D. McEathron, William B. Onley, Neill D. Brantly, Franz O. Willenbacher, Wade E. Griswold, Walter R. Reed, Gordon M. Jackson, Grayson B. Carter, John D. McDermott, Franklin P. Walker, Everett D. Kern and Albert P. Burleigh.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., June 8, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Brinton gave a dinner June 2 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Allen and for Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Allen and Lieutenant Oberly. That same night Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Herbert G. Shaw, Miss Fleming and Major Young were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Fisher. Another pretty dinner was given June 3 by Capt. and Mrs. Colvin for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Shepard, Surg. and Mrs. Orris, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Colonels Dickson and Williams, of the Proving Ground. Surg. and Mrs. Orris were overnight guests of the Colvins, and the afternoon of their arrival Major and Mrs. Hawkins entertained informally for them, inviting Col. and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Shepard, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Brinton, Colvin, Brett, Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Wagonhals, of Monmouth Beach; Mesdames Shaw and Bown, Misses Allen and Fleming, Colonels Dickson and Williams. Mrs. Brett poured tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagonhals were dinner and overnight guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton on Thursday. Mrs. Brinton had bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Shepard, Bunker and Hanna, and on Friday Mrs. Yates had bridge for Mesdames Shepard, Hawkins and Hanna, additional guests for tea being Mesdames Brett, Colvin, Bown and Bettison.

Capt. and Mrs. Bunker were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna on Sunday. Captain Brett's father, Mr. William Brett, of Cleveland, Ohio, is with him for a little visit. Mr. Ragnar Almquist, assistant to the chief of ordnance at Borfors, Sweden, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Colvin for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fulor and Miss Scott, of West Haverstraw, arrived yesterday to visit with the Hannas, and Miss Scott, of New York city, is guest of Mrs. Bown.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., June 3, 1915.

Mrs. Leon S. Roudiez has returned from Roosevelt Hospital, much improved. Lieut. Col. George F. Downey, who was also at Roosevelt Hospital, is expected to be on duty next week. Mrs. Halstead Dorey has returned in improved health from a visit in Connecticut. Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley and family leave this week for their summer camp at Lake George. Miss Harriet received the degree of M.A. from Columbia on June 1.

Miss Jean Paxson Parry Maule, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Mrs. Henry P. Birmingham and family have arrived and are settled in the Chief Surgeon's quarters. Major and Mrs. W. A. Phillips are temporarily occupying quarters in the arsenal. Major and Mrs. Elbert E. Persons paid visits in the garrison on June 2, prior to sailing on Thursday for Major Persons's station in Panama.

Mr. Frederick Bellinger has been appointed assistant football manager at Columbia for the ensuing season. Mr. Bellinger is also in charge of a department of the rowing crew and has gone to the Poughkeepsie training camp to assume his duties. Mrs. Hughes and Judge Giddings leave this week for their home, Anoka, Minn.

A stated meeting of the Governors Island Club was held at the club house June 1. Lieut. Col. William E. Horton and Capt. Halstead Dorey were elected secretary-treasurer and assistant secretary-treasurer, respectively. The treasurer reported a profit in accounts during the last quarter, which is considered very satisfactory in view of the temporarily reduced garrison. Messrs. Frank Presbury and Cass Gilbert, of New York, were elected associate members. A meeting of the Golf and Tennis Association was also held, at which business pertaining to the athletic branch of the club was transacted and ground rules were adopted for golf and tennis, to govern these games during the ensuing year.

An unusual and interesting affair was given on the evening of May 31 when a performance was presented at the castle by the prisoners. The entertainment was on the lines of the one given in the winter, consisting of songs, clog dancing and short plays, but was unusual in that the stage was erected in the open-air in the prison court yard. The spectators were seated on chairs in the court, where they had a good view of the brilliantly lighted stage, and could hear perfectly all that was said and sung. The music was furnished by members of the student and recruit class, massed in front near the stage. The entire production, scenery, stage effects and management, was brought out by Harry Martin, who deserves much credit for his hard work and the excellent results.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., June 9, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn are the recipients of congratulations upon the birth of a grandson, their daughter, Mrs. Otis R. Cole, having borne a son June 8 at Stern's Hospital in New York city. Mrs. Cole has been visiting her parents for some months on Governors Island. Her husband, Lieutenant Cole, formerly of the 27th Infantry, is now on duty as recruiting officer at Kansas City, Mo.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 31, 1915.

Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent entertained at dinner Monday in honor of the Misses Russell and for Lieutenants Campbell and Colladay. Capt. and Mrs. Howard's guests for dinner Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Richard I. McKenney, Francis H. Lincoln, Henry C. Pillsbury and Lieut. and Mrs. Adeline Gibson. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. McCune gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Masteller, Alley and Crain and Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill.

Mrs. Ira A. Haynes entertained at bridge Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Thomas T. Knox and for Mesdames H. L. Pettus, G. A. Nugent, C. E. Brigham, K. C. Masteller, F. H. Lincoln, C. R. Alley, Bradley, F. E. Williford, G. A. Wildrick, D. Hall, E. P. Tignor, G. F. Moore, H. A. McCune, H. W. Stovall. Prizes were won by Mesdames Knox, Brigham, Masteller and McCune. Mrs. Nugent served refreshments.

Lieut. and Mrs. Williford's dinner guests Saturday were Major and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Bradley and Capt. C. H. Metcalf. Bridge was enjoyed after dinner. Prizes were won by Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Baker. Mrs. William R. Nichols was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Brigham several days this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller had dinner Sunday in honor of Major and Mrs. James M. Williams and for Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Pernau and Mr. George F. Adams. Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury gave an auction party Friday for Mesdames Alley, Hall, Willson, Barlow, Hickok, Williford, Waddell, Chapman, Dodson, Stovall, Miss Jamison and Miss Wing. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Alley and Mrs. Williford. Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Dodson and Mrs. Waddell were the prize-winners. The class bridge club was entertained by Mrs. Williford Tuesday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Williford.

Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Rhoades had dinner Sunday at the Hotel Chamberlin for Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Alley, James K. Crain, H. C. Pillsbury, C. E. Howard and C. M. Seaman. Lieut. and Mrs. Maddux and Lieut. and Mrs. Moore have returned from a three days' motor trip.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 7, 1915.

Capt. Charles B. Blithen gave a dinner at the Chamberlin

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Hotel Friday for Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Lieutenant Jamison. Mrs. Nelson has returned from Europe and is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. James M. Williams. Mrs. Fowler entertained at the moving pictures Monday evening for Majors and Mesdames W. R. Smith, Robert E. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Walter H. Baker, Richard I. McKenney, Kenneth C. Masteller, Captain Brigham, Mesdames Haynes, Bradley, Pernau, Nugent, Williams, Nelson and Mr. Marcel Van Schell.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas T. Knox left Tuesday for Washington to reside. Colonel Knox has been governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton for nine years. Mrs. Vance is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Coward. Major and Mrs. Nugent and Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln were dinner guests of Mr. George F. Adams, Monday, at the Hotel Chamberlin. Mrs. Davis left Sunday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Wessen, at Watertown Arsenal, after spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker's dinner guests Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Rose, Lieut. and Mrs. Maddux, Lieutenants Kingman and Campbell, Mrs. Bradley and Miss Wing. Miss Eleanor Williams is here from Vassar and will accompany her parents, Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, to the Philippines on the transport sailing Aug. 15. Capt. and Mrs. Brigham had dinner Tuesday for Mesdames Williams, Nelson, Fowler and Lieut. and Mrs. Gibson. Miss Helen Ohnstad was a member of the class graduating from Pembroke Hall, Hampton, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Maddux had dinner Sunday for Major and Mrs. J. M. Williams, Mrs. Nelson and Miss Williams.

FORT CASWELL.

Fort Caswell, N.C., June 6, 1915.

Miss Virginia Taylor, of Wilmington, N.C., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Herman over the week-end. Captain Gilmer gave a barbecue on Baldhead Island Friday for the garrison and Mr. Thompson and Miss Butler, of Southport. The guests went over in Captain Gilmer's motor boat and returned by moonlight at a late hour. Mrs. Crocker has left for the North, where she will visit her sons in New York and then go to Maine for the summer. Col. and Mrs. Bennett gave a pretty dinner party for Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Southport, and Captain Gilmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Egin. Those coming in later for auction were Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss, and Miss Hull and Mr. Briscoe, of Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss gave an auction party on Saturday in honor of Miss Hull, sister of Mrs. Prentiss, visiting her for the summer.

Target practice last week was very successful and was completed with the spectacular night practice, which was witnessed by a large number of civilians from Southport. Thursday evening, after target practice, Captain Gilmer had a shrimp party for Capt. and Mrs. Peace, Lieut. and Mrs. Egin, Lieutenant Stanley and Miss Gilmer. Mrs. Bennett on Thursday entertained at auction for the ladies of the garrison, and Mrs. Thompson and Miss Butler, of Southport. Mrs. Thompson won the prize.

Captain Gilmer and Miss Gilmer left for Greensboro, N.C., to attend the wedding of Miss Eloise Dick. Miss Gilmer is to be the maid of honor. Mrs. Egin has been called home on account of the serious illness of her mother.

FORT BARRANCA.

Fort Barranca, Fla., May 31, 1915.

From May 17-22 the annual tennis tournament was held at the Country Club; Fort Barranca contestants were Miss Nathalie Berry, Capt. G. O. Hubbard and Dr. Charles Tainter. During the week Miss Berry won all her matches in ladies' singles, playing with Mrs. William Fisher in the finals, in which Miss Berry was defeated in two close sets, 6-4, 6-3. Miss Berry and Dr. Tainter also played in the finals in mixed doubles, but lost the two sets to Mrs. Ellis Knowles and Dr. Clarence Hutchinson by the scores, 6-4, 6-4.

The bachelors gave a swimming party May 26 for a number of guests from Pensacola, Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Magruder chaperoning, and later all dined at the bachelors' mess, guests of Capt. John McBride, Jr., Dr. Charles Tainter, Lieuts. R. B. Colton, S. S. Winslow and E. B. Spiller.

After the bachelors' dinner party May 23 their guests enjoyed the moving pictures and an informal dance, held on the tennis court, at which nearly every one on the post was present. A dinner party was given, preceding the moving pictures and dance, on Wednesday by Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway for Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Mustin, U.S.N., Miss McCowan, Lieut. and Mrs. Holcombe and Lieut. P. N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Magruder were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holcombe May 27.

On Saturday afternoon, May 29, de Russy Boyd, youngest son of Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Boyd, celebrated his first birthday anniversary. Rev. J. H. Brown, of Christ Episcopal Church, Pensacola, christened both William Thomas, age two and one-half years, and de Russy Berry, one year, after which the youngsters enjoyed the afternoon. The little guests were Suzanne Brown, Polly Knowles, Dorothy Bender, Charles and Teddy Cole, Joe Magruder, Jimmy Kirk, Jimmy Knowles, Hilton Brown and Billy Boyd.

Mr. E. E. Reese, who has a bungalow on the Bayou Grande, is entertaining a house party, all of whom on May 29 were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd B. Magruder. The guests were Miss Ada Green, of Pensacola; Misses Robinson and Connelly, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Gunn, Mr. E. E. Reese and Dr. Charles Tainter. Lieut. and Mrs. Holcombe were mid-day dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Magruder May 30, while Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard had the Holcombes in for supper. Mrs. Holcombe leaves for a trip West on Monday, May 31.

Lieut. R. B. Colton is confined to his quarters, suffering from a painful cut on his foot, the result of one of the wheels

ANNOUNCEMENT No. 8 SHIPPAN POINT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

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of his automobile, while the tire was off, falling and striking his foot, causing a deep cut.

A very interesting game of baseball was played Sunday, May 23, between the marines and a picked team from the post. After twelve hard fought innings the post team won by the score 7 to 6.

The marines baseball team played the post team May 30, ending in another victory for the post, the score being 6 to 3.

Moving pictures are being shown three evenings a week out on the baseball field, the band giving a concert for half an hour before and playing between the reels. The grandstand is always crowded and extra benches are occupied.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

CAVALRY.—Briefly stated, the present enlistment contract binds a man to serve four years on active duty and three years in the reserve. At his own request he may be furloughed to the reserve at end of three years' active duty and remain four years on reserve. Or, having enlisted for seven years as first stated, he may at end of four years' active duty, instead of furloughing to the reserve, immediately re-enlist for seven years (four years active, three years reserve). Enlistments entered upon since Nov. 1, 1912, count four years as a period in estimating pay, whereas enlistments prior to that date counted three years as a period. You will find the pay table in the back of the annual Army Register.

M. L.—Regarding position as guard of defenses, without being required to stand Civil Service examination, former soldiers should apply to War Department.

W. W. W. asks: What enlistment period am I now serving in? My service is as follows: Dec. 3, 1901, to Dec. 2, 1904; May 18, 1905, to March 31, 1908 (discharged for the convenience of the Government); April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1911; April 6, 1911, to April 5, 1914. Date of current enlistment, April 14, 1914. Answer: When new pay law was passed, May 11, 1908, you had less than three years' continuous service from May 18, 1905, and were therefore in first period. You are now in third.

J. M. asks: Have been in continuous service since Sept. 12, 1899. What is my enlistment period? Answer: Fifth.

A. S. D. asks: (1) Does time as a reserve (Army) count toward retirement? (2) Can one qualified to re-enlist choose either active or reserve service? Answer: (1) No. (2) Yes; "any person who may have been discharged honorably from the Regular Army, with character reported as at least good, and who has been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, if not over forty-five years of age, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve for a period of three years."

J. C. asks: Would like to know if service in the U.S. Marine Corps counts relative to purchasing one's discharge from the Army. Have read G.O. 31, 1914. Answer: Read G.O. 31, 1914, again, and at top of page 2 you will see: "Service in Regular Army only will be considered," etc.

W. D. asks: (1) To whom must an enlisted man apply for permission to take examination for the New York Fire Department? (2) If he is in the service, when he should receive appointment, can he be discharged for the benefit of the Government? Answer: (1) Civil Service Bureau of New York city. (2) No; see answer to H. H. S. G.

H. H. S. G. asks: I have been offered a position as policeman in the city of —, and would like to know whether or not I can be discharged from the service for convenience of the Government without having to purchase my discharge. Answer: We cannot see how you could call this "for convenience of the Government," meaning Uncle Sam. You would have to purchase your discharge.

H. E. P. asks: (1) How old do you have to be to become a sailor in the Navy? (2) Has a sailor any chance of getting to Annapolis? (3) What does enlisted for minority mean? Answer: (1) At least seventeen years old. (2) Yes; the Secretary of the Navy has authority to appoint fifteen enlisted men annually to the Naval Academy. (3) A minor enlists with the consent of his parent or guardian and his apprenticeship is from the day he enlists until the day before he becomes twenty-one years old.

RECRUITING asks: Please give me authority or act of Congress under which retired officers are detailed on recruiting service. Answer: Act of April 23, 1904.

F. S. asks: Can a soldier who has served three years with his regiment and gets a furlough to the reserve purchase his discharge from the reserve? Answer: No.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BENET.—Born at Port Washington, L.I., May 29, 1915, to William Rose and Teresa Frances Benet, a daughter, Frances Rosemary Benet, granddaughter of Col. James Walker Benet, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

COLE.—Born on June 8, 1915, at Stern's Hospital, New York city, to the wife of Lieut. Otis R. Cole, U.S.A., daughter of Col. Edwin F. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Department, and Mrs. Glenn, a son.

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COLEMAN.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., May 5, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Hugh Coleman, 4th U.S. Cav., a son.

FOSTER.—Born at Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., May 4, 1915, to Capt. George B. Foster, Jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Foster a son, George Burgess, 3d.

GREENLEE.—Born at Washington, D.C., June 1, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Greenlee, U.S.N., a daughter, Edith Elizabeth.

HICKS.—Born at Fort Totten, N.Y., June 7, 1915, a daughter, Cornelia Baird Hicks, to the wife of Lieut. W. W. Hicks, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The baby is a granddaughter of Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired.

HORTON.—Born at Spring Lake Beach, N.J., to Lieut. and Mrs. Paul J. Horton, U.S.A., a son.

O'BRIEN.—Born June 3 at Detroit, Mich., to Mr. and Mrs. T. F. O'Brien (née Van Dyke), a son, William Francis.

SAWYER.—Born to Myrtle McCoy Sawyer, wife of Lieut. Charles N. Sawyer, 30th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Katherine Louise, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 6, 1915.

SHEEP.—Born at Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., May 3, 1915, to Capt. William L. Sheep, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sheep a daughter, Carroll Hinton.

STAYTON.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., May —, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. Norris Stayton, C.A.C., U.S.A., a son.

WALLACE.—Born at Brookline, Mass., June 3, 1915, a son to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Wallace, U.S.N.

WILLIAMS.—Born to Surg. Richard Bland Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams a son, Richard Bland Williams, Jr., at Norfolk, Va., May 28, 1915.

MARRIED.

BROWN—DE PUE.—At Washington, D.C., June 5, 1915, Mr. Martin Luther Brown, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1911, and Miss Helen Rachel De Pue.

CAPEHART—SCUDDER.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 9, 1915, Lieut. Wadleigh Capehart, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Hewlett Scudder.

CHADWICK—COCHRAN.—At Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1915, Ensign Joseph H. Chadwick, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Edna Cochran.

CHENOWETH—METZ.—At Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1915, Ensign H. H. Chenoweth, U.S.N., and Miss Rebecca E. Metz.

COLLINS—MACGREGOR.—At Manila, P.I., April 15, 1915, Lieut. Thomas K. Collins, P.S., and Miss Anna K. MacGregor.

DE ROODE—POSEY.—At La Plata, Md., June 7, 1915, Ensign Louis R. De Roode, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Ellen Posey.

DENFIELD—METCALF.—At Westborough, Mass., June 5, 1915, Ensign Louis Emil Denfield, U.S.N., and Miss Rachel Metcalf.

GILLMOR—SPEAR.—At Flushing, N.Y., June 9, 1915, Mr. Reginald E. Gillmor, late lieutenant, U.S.N., and Miss Edwina Spear.

GORDON—THURMOND.—At El Paso, Texas, June 2, 1915, Lieut. William W. Gordon, Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Martha Thurmond.

HOPKINS—JONES.—At Warsaw, Va., June 9, 1915, Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins, 3d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Anne Seymour Jones.

HUNTER—YOUNG.—At New York city, June 10, 1915, Lieut. Tracy G. Hunter, U.S.M.C., and Miss Marjorie Young.

ISAACS—CABELL.—At Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1915, Ensign Edouard V. Isaacs, U.S.N., and Miss Agnes Elmer Cabell, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. de R. C. Cabell.

LOGSDON—LINCOLN.—At Lincoln, Neb., June 5, 1915, Miss Theresa Lincoln, daughter of Gen. J. R. Lincoln, and sister of Capt. C. S. Lincoln, 2d U.S. Inf., Capt. F. H. Lincoln, Coast Art., U.S.A., and of 1st Lieut. R. B. Lincoln, Inf., U.S.A., to Mr. Herman Logsdon.

NAYLOR—NIXON.—At New Orleans, La., May 24, 1915, Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Minnie McGill Nixon, of Aberdeen, Miss.

ROSS—BARTLETT.—At Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1915, Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henrietta F. Bartlett, widow of Comm. Charles W. Bartlett, U.S.N.

TAWRESEY—HALL.—At Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1915, Ensign Alfred H. Tawresey, U.S.N., son of Naval Constr. John G. Tawresey, U.S.N., to Miss Agnes Wirt Hall, daughter of Mrs. Carvel Hall, and granddaughter of Rear Admiral Thom Williamson, U.S.N.

WALSON—MILLER.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, June 2, 1915, Capt. Charles M. Walson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Bonnie Miller.

WEISSHEIMER—COUTH.—At Eagle Pass, Texas, June 2, 1915, Lieut. Joan W. Weissheimer, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marjorie Roberta Couth.

WILHELM—CLARK.—At Omaha, Neb., June 2, 1915, Lieut. Glenn P. Wilhelm, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mabel Clark.

DIED.

BARNARD.—Died at Newark, N.J., May 20, 1915, Mrs. Nannie Truxton Barnard, daughter of the late Rear Admiral T. T. Craven, U.S.N., and mother of Mrs. Craven, wife of Commodore John E. Craven, U.S.N., retired.

CONWAY.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1915, Major Edwin J. Conway, U.S.A., retired.

DALLAS.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 1, 1915, Mrs. Frances V. Dallas, widow of Col. Alexander James Dallas, U.S.A.

GOLDSBOROUGH.—Died at Cambridge, Md., June 5, 1915, Mrs. Henrietta M. Goldsborough, wife of Pay Dir. Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N.

MAGEE.—Died June 4, 1915, Capt. Samuel H. Magee, U.S. Coast Guard, retired.

MOLINEUX.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 10, 1915, Brevet Major Gen. Edward L. Molineux, U.S.V., Civil War and late Major General, N.G.N.Y.

PAGE.—Died at Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1915, Mr. John H. Page, brother of Mrs. Wilford Twyman, wife of 1st Lieut. Wilford Twyman, 5th U.S. Inf.

PUTNAM.—Died at Little Rock, Ark., June 9, 1915, Major Alfred B. Putnam, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., of pneumonia.

SCOTT.—Died at Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1915, Mrs. R. B. Scott, mother of Mdsn. A. D. G. Mayer.

SIBERT.—Died at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1915, Mrs. Mary C. Sibert, wife of Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The commission of Col. William E. Harvey, 2d Inf., National Guard of the District of Columbia, as brigadier general commanding, was signed by President Wilson June 9. The commission, bearing the signature of the Secretary of War, had been at the White House for several days awaiting the signature of the President.

Colonel Jannick, of the 47th N.Y., has received with regret the application for retirement of Major Edward H. Snyder, who has been connected with the regiment for the past fifteen years. Previous to joining the 47th Major Snyder was a lieutenant colonel in the New Jersey National Guard.

Three companies of Illinois National Guard were ordered on June 10 to Johnston City from Shelbyville, Cairo and Marion, following the lynching by hanging of Joseph Sparanzo, a foreign miner, by a mob of 600 townspeople. Sparanzo confessed complicity in the assassination of W. E. Chapman, the wealthiest man in Johnston City, and the wounding of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Schull.

Charles H. Ebbets, of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, has offered the 47th N.Y. the use of Ebbets Field for an open-air parade and review Sunday afternoon, June 27, the object being to give Brooklyn residents an opportunity to see

a regiment drilling in close order movements. The regiment will march to the field from the armory, at Marcy avenue and Hayward street, under command of Col. L. E. Jannick.

Col. A. H. Blanding, of the Florida National Guard, has passed the entire course prescribed for the Correspondence School for Officers. The course embraced thirteen subjects, and in Field Service Regulations, guard duty, Army Regulations, care of arms and riot duty he attained 100 per cent. He was the only officer in the school to qualify in all the subjects.

Col. William Wilson, 3d Inf., N.G.N.Y., who resides at Geneva, was elected brigadier general of the 4th Brigade, N.G.N.Y., June 1, to succeed Gen. Samuel Welch, retired. General Wilson received ten votes to five cast for Col. Charles J. Wolf, of the 74th Regiment, of Buffalo. The election was held in Buffalo. General Wilson first joined the Guard as a private in the 34th Separate Company, Jan. 21, 1880. He later served as first lieutenant, captain and major, and was A.D.C. to the Governor in 1900. He was chosen colonel, 3d Infantry, May 9, 1907. During the war with Spain he served as major, 3d N.Y. Volunteers. He was born in New York June 16, 1855, and holds the brevet rank of brigadier general for faithful service. His headquarters will be at Geneva.

After fifteen years of service as a National Guardsman of Oregon, Major Carle Abrams, commanding the 3d Battalion, 3d Infantry, has resigned to assume his duties as a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission. Major Abrams served with the 2d Oregon Volunteers throughout the Spanish-American War. Major Abrams received his preliminary military training as a member of the cadet corps at the Oregon Agricultural College, where he was graduated in 1898. Although his successor has not been appointed, it is probable that Capt. Eugene Moshberger, commanding Company I, 3d Infantry, will be promoted to fill the vacancy.

Battery A, Field Artillery, Oregon N.G., will participate in a joint camp of instruction at Gilling, near Monterey, Cal., for ten days from June 16, 1915. Transportation and subsistence will be furnished by the Q.M. Corps, U.S. Army.

Troop M, 1st Cavalry, Pa. N.G., of Lewisburg, left its armory May 30, a.m., for a two days' practice march. The weather conditions were very bad, the troop marching through the rain most of the first day, which interfered with the maneuvers planned. The troop marched twelve miles the first day, bivouacking the first night at Dewart. On May 31 the troop returned to Lewisburg in time to take part in the Memorial Day parade. Troop I, of Sunbury, made a three days' march of forty-five miles, leaving Sunbury at 9:30 May 29. The first day the troop marched through Seven Points, over the mountains into the Irish Valley and bivouacked at Weigh Scales, a distance of fourteen miles from Sunbury. During the march, which was made in a rain storm, a hostile patrol of ten men worked against the remainder of the troop, which sent out an advance guard and four patrols covering all the roads leading into the Irish Valley. The troop left camp at 8 a.m. May 30, being divided into two platoons, representing hostile forces. They worked out delaying movements, in the direction of Danville, a distance of about four miles, where the troop bivouacked the second night. The troop halted for an hour and a half in the middle of the day on the top of the Shamokin Mountains, where the men took up individual cooking. On May 31 the troop returned to Sunbury, reaching there in time to take part in the Memorial Day parade in the afternoon.

Company A, Signal Corps, Mass. V.M., Capt. Harry G. Chase, left Boston for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., a few days ago for ten days' instruction from June 7.

Col. N. B. Thurston, commanding the 13th Coast Artillery Command, N.G.N.Y., has received with regret the resignation of Capt. Frank Dean, 1st Co., on account of business. Captain Dean, who joined the regiment as a private over twenty years ago, has for years maintained the largest company in the regiment, and was one of the command's most reliable officers.

MINNESOTA.

Adjutant General Wood, of Minnesota, announces that field camps of instruction for infantry organizations, Minn. N.G., will be held at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., season 1915, as follows: 3d Infantry, June 14-23, inclusive; 2d Infantry, June 24-July 3, inclusive; 1st Infantry, July 5-14, inclusive. Attached sanitary troops will serve with each regimental organization for the same period.

The course of instruction and the program of exercises will be such as Major Arthur Johnson, Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, may prepare. Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, The Adjutant General, will proceed to and take station at Camp Lakeview during the encampments ordered, and perform such duties as may be required of him in his capacity as chief of staff or as U.S. disbursing officer of the Organized Militia of Minnesota. The commander-in-chief will review the 3d Infantry June 22, 2d Infantry June 29, and the 1st Infantry July 7. The brigade commander will review the different organizations on such dates as he may select, except as above.

Authority is given by the Secretary of War for the attendance of the Artillery organizations of Minnesota at the joint camp to be held at Sparta, Wis., in 1915 as follows: Battery F and sanitary troops, 1st Field Art., June 6-15; headquarters, 1st Field Art., and 1st Battalion, 1st Field Art., July 7-16. Instructions as to equipment to be taken will be issued by Capt. Charles C. Pulis, Field Art., U.S.A., inspector-instructor.

RIFLE PRACTICE, N.G.N.Y.

In shooting at Peekskill rifle range at general practice the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., qualified more marksmen than all the other Infantry regiments in the 1st and 2d Brigades combined, and the 22d Corps of Engineers in addition. This is most excellent work on the part of the 7th, but the poor showing of the other commands seems to indicate a lack of proper instruction or effort in the important matter of marksmanship. The figures below, showing the number of men actually qualified in the several grades of marksmen, speak for themselves:

Regiment.	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Total.
7th	49	16	116	181
12th	8	16	36	60
69th	5	16	25	46
23d	9	29	49	87
14th	7	12	26	45
47th	3	9	19	31
22d, C. E.	10	24	34	68

EX-CAPTAIN OLIVER, N.Y., RESTORED TO DUTY.

Adj. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, of New York, announces in G.O. 10, from his office, dated May 25, 1915, that an act passed by the Legislature (1915) authorized the Governor to restore Edward Oliver, late captain in the 10th Infantry, N.G. N.Y., after dismissal by G.C.M., to the grade of captain in the National Guard on the reserve list, and that he has been restored accordingly. Captain Oliver was dismissed the service May 17, 1910, after a trial by a G.C.M., of which Col. C. H. Hitchcock, 1st Inf., was president and Major George Lawyer was judge advocate. He was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specification in the charge alleged that he had directed erasures to be made in the sick report so that the word "duty" was substituted in the case of a private while the latter was in confinement.

After an exhaustive review of the case by Col. W. W. Ladd, Judge Advocate of the Division, the sentence was confirmed by the then Governor Charles E. Hughes. In referring to the alteration of the report in his review of the proceedings of the court Colonel Ladd said, in part: "No adequate excuse for Captain Oliver's conduct is offered or presented in the evidence. It was not a matter of oversight. His attention was called to what he was doing, and he knew that the entry which he authorized to be made in the sick report book was not the truth. That the books show an offense within the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline cannot be doubted. Care in the preparation and making of all reports is enjoined upon and required of all officers, and they must assume responsibility for such statements as they make

over their signatures. An error due to carelessness or oversight is one thing; an incorrect report deliberately made is something entirely different. I am of the opinion that the sentence imposed by the court is a proper one."

SQUADRON A, N.Y.—MAJOR W. R. WRIGHT.

The following are the figures of the 1915 muster of Squadron A, of the New York National Guard, made by inspecting officers of the Army and the state, with the figures of the muster of 1914. These figures, which we have held for several weeks awaiting an opportunity to publish, show very little variation, and are highly creditable to the command:

	1915			1914		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Headquarters ..	5	0	5	4	..	4
Band	12	..	12
Troop A	54	0	54	54	1	55
" B	61	2	63	48	4	52
" C	61	0	61	60	0	60
" D	49	1	50	54	0	54
Totals	230	3	233	232	5	237

NEW JERSEY.

Orders issued by Acting Governor Edge, of New Jersey, provide for the rifle camp of instruction and school of musketry, which will be held at Sea Girt from June 28-30, inclusive. It will be under the direction of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, the inspector general of rifle practice. Although there will be no regular encampment this summer, the target practice on the Sea Girt ranges will be continued as usual. Each company in the state Guard will be given a day on the ranges, and the period of practice will extend from July 9 to Sept. 8. The rifle ranges have been overhauled and disappearing silhouette targets have been installed on the 1,000-yard ranges. These will be used for firing problems during the period of the school of musketry and in other competitions. There are six silhouettes to each target.

The camp of instruction for Infantry officers will be opened on Monday, June 14, and will be continued for six days. The officers of the five Infantry regiments—field staff and line—will attend. Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine will be in command. The officers of the Cavalry, Artillery and Signal Corps, as well as the medical officers, will have a special training period of their own.

Orders relative to the camp of instruction have been issued by Major Alexander P. Gray, jr., adjutant of the 1st Brigade. All officers will be required to arrange their departure from their home stations so as to report for duty not later than 9 a.m. on June 14, although they may enter the camp on the preceding Saturday if they desire.

Major Gray announces the following detail at brigade headquarters: Adjutant, Major Alexander P. Gray, jr., 1st Brigade staff; quartermaster, Major Harry L. Harris, Q.M.C.; camp surgeon, Major Joseph V. Bergen, M.C.; aids, 1st Lieuts. John V. Hinchliffe and Harry V. D. Moore, 5th Regiment.

The instructors detailed are as follows: Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. David S. Hill, Q.M.C., N.G.N.Y.; Major William Wallace, U.S. Infantry; Capt. Walter L. Reed, C. C. Allen, F. S. Leisenring, H. P. Hobbs, A. M. Shipp, James Ragan and R. C. Langdon, all U.S. Infantry; 1st Lieuts. C. B. Elliott, Walter Krueger and G. K. Wilson, U.S. Infantry.

Major William A. Bryant, commanding the 1st Squadron, Cavalry, has appointed 1st Lieut. Hobart B. Brown, of Troop C, acting squadron adjutant.

The following officers and men of Troop C, Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., Capt. W. Kyle, have performed 100 per cent. duty during the past year and are awarded the troop 100 per cent. medal: In gold, fifteen years, Captain Kyle; silver, nine years, Lieutenant Brown; silver, six years, Lieutenant Ballantyne; silver, five years, Sergeant Taft; bronze, four years, Corporal Staunton; bronze, three years, Sergeant Wherry and Trooper Stucky; bronze, two years, Quartermaster Sergeant Beeten, Corporals Dorland, Smith, Lee, Huttenloch and Troopers Agate, Assmann, Green, Hunter and Mattison; bronze, one year, Corporal Schouler, Troopers Cawley, Dennis, Holmes, Noyes, O'Hara, Wherry and Whittingham. The following officers and men of this troop are awarded the "rough riding" insignia: Captain Kyle, Sergeant Wherry, Corporal Smith, Corporal Schouler, Troopers Agate, Assmann, Cawley, Holmes, Iselin, Niven, Noyes and Whittingham. This troop will participate in the joint camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 24-31, inclusive.

Sergeant Joseph F. Stafford was unanimously elected to the second lieutenantancy of Company I, 1st Regiment, May 31.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

In the resignation of Brevet Major Walter G. Schuyler, 7th N.G.N.Y., the regiment and the State loses an exceptionally valuable officer. He is a direct descendant of revolutionary ancestors and enlisted in Co. B, 7th Regt., then under Capt. C. S. Van Norden, Sept. 4, 1871, was promoted to corporal in 1876, quartermaster-sergeant in 1878, and was appointed by Col. Emmons Clark regimental commissary in 1885. He was promoted to quartermaster in 1894 and received the brevet of major April 13, 1900, for meritorious service of over twenty-five years. We can fully endorse the remarks of the 7th Regiment Gazette, which said, in part: "Major Schuyler's regimental activities have been most conspicuous. As an athlete he was an active competitor in rowing and field events, was an organizer of the 7th Regiment Athletic Association, and has been the president of that model body for over thirty years. Its members have honored him at different times, on one occasion presenting him with an engrossed set of resolutions beautifully bound, and later causing a life-sized portrait in oil to be painted for the regimental gallery. He is one of the best known members of the New York Athletic Club and has served as its president and on important committees. As quartermaster of the 7th Regiment he has become the senior officer of that grade in the state, he has completed all contracts and managed the many railroad and steamer transportation movements of the regiment with marked efficiency during his term of office. His long experience has enabled him to originate various improvements in the packing and carriage of equipment. He originated in 1908 the only U.S. or state rules for systematic wagon drill and personally instructed the permanent company details to assemble by numbers and load and thereafter return or "knock down" for box-car transportation or storage the U.S. Army escort wagon, having before that devised the regulation dimension quartermaster equipment boxes for tools, basins, pails and lanterns and also the improved combination regimental and battalion quartermaster field desks to compactly carry the many items of small supplies essential on field maneuvers and camp duty for the comfort and efficiency of the command. He also devised improvements for the protection of and ready access on the march to necessary tools, placing them in slots or properly hung, calling forth high praise from the Regular Army officers, especially Capt. J. L. Hunt, on duty with the regiment in 1908. In numerous other ways Major Schuyler has been indefatigable in military work."

69TH N.Y.—COL. L. D. CONLEY.

In order to better prepare the 69th N.Y. for its tour of field service at Fishkill Plains, July 17-26, Colonel Conley has organized a provisional company composed of the sergeants and corporals of the several companies of the regiment for instruction and drill in the army. This company will be productive of much good in better fitting the non-coms. for their duties, and Colonel Conley, in emphasizing their importance, stated that absence from any one of the drills without satisfactory explanation will be deemed sufficient cause for reduction to the ranks. The following officers have been assigned to duty with the provisional company: Capt. Timothy J. Moynihan, commanding; 1st Lieuts. Alexander E. Anderson and Andrew J. Tarpey. These officers are all graduates of the School of the Line. The



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entire regiment, in further preparation for the tour of field service at Fishkill Plains, will proceed to Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, June 19, 1915, for a two-day tour of preliminary instruction. The troops will assemble at the armory in field service uniform, with blanket rolls, ponchos and shelter tent halves, mess kit complete and necessary field kit in haversack. At 7:30 a.m. sharp, Q.M. Sergt. James Hughes, of Co. C, has been elected second lieutenant.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 2d Corps Cadets, Mass. V.M., one of the oldest military bodies in the United States, and at present commanded by Lieut. Col. Charles F. Ropes, will shortly change into a battalion of light artillery. Several meetings have been held looking toward that end and on Memorial Day the corps as a whole expressed itself as unanimously in favor of the change. This expression was the result of a meeting following escort duty for the Grand Army. Massachusetts has a surplus of one full regiment and two battalions (1st and 2d Corps Cadets) of Infantry, according to the United States military authorities, but is deficient in Field Artillery. The proposition to change to Field Artillery was advocated in a public meeting addressed by Adjutant General Cole and Capt. Robert Davis, Field, Art., U.S.A., on duty in Massachusetts as instructor.

Members of the corps are now securing pledges from eligible young men, and shortly the proposition for the change will be submitted to the War Department, which favors the idea, through proper channels. The 2d Corps owns a fine camp ground, the best in the state, at East Boxford, and when the change is made it is proposed to keep one section of the battery there, and have week-end drills by sections. There is considerable enthusiasm over the change and the signatures of men willing to enlist are being secured without much trouble.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 29, 1915.

The hospitality of the post hop room was extended to the members of the senior class of the East Side High School for a delightful dancing party the middle of May, through the courtesy of the Axton family, Miss Anna Axton being a member of the class. Each member had the privilege of inviting one guest and 100 invitations were issued. The hop room was gay with the school colors and the class colors combined, a canopy of the latter intertwined overhead making a pretty effect. Bowls of blue flowers from the hills were placed around on the broad, old-fashioned window sills, and the punch table was decorated with the same flowers. All the post ladies had been asked to chaperone the young people, and among those of the Army folk who were present were Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace, Mesdames John T. Axton, Robert Binford, Elizabeth Hoffman, Hess, Hezmalbach, Robert W. Mearns, E. M. Norton, Capt. Walter B. Elliott and Dr. Eber.

Miss Bonnie Miller, who is to become the bride of Dr. Charles M. Watson in June, has been honored at numerous delightful social affairs. The wedding is to be an elaborate affair. Dinners at the Country Club, luncheons and theater

and matinee parties and several elaborate dinners at the University and the Alta Clubs have filled the time since the announcement of the approaching nuptials. The Uline family, Major and Mrs. Willis Uline and the Misses Jane and Cynthia Uline, have left for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to remain for some time before going to the Major's new station in the Philippines. Major Uline will visit his parents in Mishawaka, Mich., and the family will sail from San Francisco in August.

Lieut. Eugene Santschi, jr., and Mrs. Santschi have been down from Logan for a week or so, and during his stay here Lieutenant Santschi took the thirty-second degree in Masonry in a class of friends. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson B. Burt were welcomed during the week, Mrs. Burt coming from the coast to meet Captain Burt on his return from his stay abroad. During their stay in the city a number of prominent men interested in Army matters gave a stag dinner to Captain Burt.

Mrs. John H. Hess gave a dinner Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith and for Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Axton, Mrs. Mearns and Capt. and Mrs. William B. Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thorn and son, of Sheridan, Wyo., have been guests at the Axton home during the week, en route to the coast to spend the summer in California.

Mrs. W. B. Wallace and her daughter, Lucile, leave next Wednesday for the East, to spend the summer visiting relatives. Captain Wallace will join them later. Chaplain John T. Axton is expected here during the coming week from the border, and also Mrs. A. O. Seaman and small son and Mrs. Rogers.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 1, 1915.

Col. George S. Young, accompanied by Major Peter C. Field, left Monday for the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for treatment. During his absence Lieut. Col. David J. Baker is in command of the post. On Wednesday night an informal dance was given at the Officers' Club in honor of the officers of the 1st Battalion, who left Friday for the target range. The dance was well attended. The 1st Battalion, under command of Major William Brooke, left Friday for the target range at Clackamas, Ore. Mrs. Francis Baker left this week for California, to spend the summer at her home.

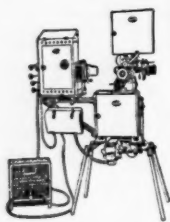
Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., entertained Mrs. Allen Parker and Lieut. Frank J. Riley at dinner Wednesday. Major Fleming, Capt. Lucius C. Bennett and Lieut. F. V. Schneider returned Monday from a successful fishing trip to the McKensie River. Major and Mrs. William Brooke gave a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Samuel V. Ham, Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. O'Leary and Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Knox. Mrs. George S. Young on Wednesday gave a luncheon for Mrs. Kopper, mother of Mrs. James B. Woolnough, and for Mesdames Fry, Woolnough, Glass, Hartz, Parker and Miss Polly Young.

Mrs. Robert L. Weeks has as her house guest her sister, Mrs. S. E. Clute, of Oklahoma. Mrs. Peter C. Field entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Hartz, Young and Glass. Mrs. Glass was prize-winner. Mr. Kopper, father of Mrs. James B. Woolnough, left Thursday for San Francisco. He will return to the post before going to his home in St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., and Lieut. George C. Rockwell

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left Monday for Santa Cruz, Cal., for duty at a Militia encampment. Mrs. Guy I. Rowe on Friday gave a sewing party in honor of Mrs. Edgar A. Fry. Capt. Allen Parker, who has been at Shephards Hot Springs, returned to the post Saturday. Tennis enthusiasts of the garrison who have gotten up a tournament to be played this week and next are Mesdames Gihner, Fry, Glass, Gill, G. M. Parker, Field, Woolnough, Rowe and Hartz and Misses Polly Young and Nancy Brook. The prize is a large silver cup.

Mrs. Wilson Chase has as her guest her sister, Miss Rice, of Peoria, Ill. The news of Lieut. Lester M. Wheeler's engagement to Miss Ruth Wilcox, of Los Angeles, was received with much interest on the post. Lieutenant Wheeler was recently transferred from the 21st to the 8th Infantry. Mrs. John H. Page, Jr., has as her house guest her mother, Mrs. Wright, of Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker had as guests this week Major and Mrs. Edwin V. Hookmiller. Capt. George S. Tiffany has been made regimental adjutant, relieving Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, to command of Co. F. Mrs. Herbert C. Gihner entertained at a reception on Monday in honor of Mrs. Ruth McKee, of Hoquiam, president of the Washington Federation of Woman's Clubs.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, May 27, 1915.

Lieut. Alexander M. Hall has returned from a three months' visit in New York and Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. H. A. Smith has returned from a visit with her son in Minnesota. Mrs. E. G. Owenshine has been showered with congratulations and compliments upon receiving first place in the ladies' saddle horse contest, at the horse show given in Texas City, May 21 and 22. Mrs. Owenshine rode "Mary," owned and entered by Lieut. J. C. R. Schwenck, 6th Cav. Mrs. Owenshine was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes during the horse show.

Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest gave a dinner on Tuesday, complimenting his sister, Miss Wuest, and Lieut. Denham B. Crafton, whose engagement was announced in the afternoon. The dinner was given at the 28th Club. The guests were Misses Anne Minor, Gertrude Girardeau, Ruth Culwell, Clyde Leverich and Lieutenants Hardin and Chesdale, of the 28th Infantry, and Lieutenant Haden, Field Art. Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbot chaperoned the party. Capt. William J. Lutz has left for Lafayette, Ind., to spend a month before taking up his duties at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Lutz and son, Samuel, who have been spending some time at Lafayette, will accompany Captain Lutz to his new station.

Major Leitch gave a dinner party Tuesday at the Officers' Club, the guests afterwards attending the hop. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Noyes, 4th Inf.; Mrs. Gunster, 18th Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott and Capt. Ned Green, of the 28th Infantry. Mrs. Elliott was hostess for the Ladies' Card Club on Tuesday. Mrs. Caffery and Mrs. Owenshine won the honors.

A most pleasant and largely attended hop was given by the regiment Tuesday evening at the club house for the officers and ladies of the 28th. Lieutenant Wuest's dinner party, Major Leitch's dinner guests and the following from Galveston: Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Burleson, Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sykes, Mrs. Furman, of Tampa, Fla., Misses Fannie and Gladys Kempner and Mr. George Sykes and Robert Sealey, Capt. and Mrs. Will H. Point and son, Bill, will leave about June 15 for Washington Barracks, where Captain Point will take up his duties in the Quartermaster Corps.

The Coast Artillery baseball team broke a long run of bad luck Saturday by winning a fast game from the 28th, the score being 9 to 6. Ellis was in the box for the Artillery and Atticks pitched for the 28th.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 1, 1915.

Mrs. John E. Townes, Jr., entertained the card club May 18. Mrs. Emory S. Adams assisted and prizes were won by Mesdames Dodd, Meador, Doyle and Adams. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall T. Randol dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams Friday. On Wednesday, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred M. Mason and Capt. and Mrs. Hilden Olin were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. Kellond's brother, Mr. Selfridge, of San Francisco, was a guest last week at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Kellond. Miss Cameron Turner is visiting her uncle and

aunt, Dr. and Mrs. George I. Gunckel. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meador left Wednesday for their home in Atlanta, Ga., after a visit with their son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Meador.

Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Milburn have moved from their home in town to quarters six in the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Beery motored to Dayton last Sunday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox and Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Milburn received at the hop Friday evening. Preceding the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Robert S. Meador gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Henry H. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Hilden Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Montaigne, Miss Grace Coleman and Mr. Howard.

Miss McPherson, of Richmond, Ind., is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Beery. Miss Purvis arrived Saturday from New York city and is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder. The Ladies' Bridge Club met this afternoon with Mrs. George W. Biegler. Mrs. Dodd and Miss Biegler assisted in the dining room. Mesdames Rutherford, Mason and Gunckel won the prizes.

As an appreciation of the services rendered the Civil War veterans of Columbus, Col. George A. Dodd was appointed grand marshal of the Memorial Day parade. Colonel Dodd, followed by his staff, the band and six companies from the garrison, headed the parade. Later in the day appropriate services were held at the barracks reserve, in Greenlawn Cemetery, under auspices of Barracks Camp No. 69, United Spanish War Veterans, commanded by Q.M. Sergt. William J. Walker, Q.M.C.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., May 29, 1915.

The regiment entertained with a dance at the "Army" pavilion Friday evening in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Truitt. The hall was artistically decorated. The receiving line stood just under "Old Glory" and the regimental colors. In the line were Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Mesdames Wilder, McCammon, Peck, Leonard, Whitfield, Davis, Canning and Falk. The affair was largely attended by the officers and ladies of the other regiments and many Douglas people.

A jolly party took place in the apartments of Major and Mrs. Wilder, at the Gadsden, on Sunday. It being the birthday anniversary of both Colonel Truitt and Mrs. Wilder, there was a lovely birthday cake with candles and other "good things." The guests included Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. Lieut. Russell V. Venable has returned from leave, accompanied by Mrs. Venable and little daughter. They have taken an apartment on Twelfth street.

Clara Leonard celebrated her tenth birthday anniversary on Wednesday by inviting several of her small friends in for an afternoon party. Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Captain Dodge and Lieutenant Cowles motored out to Forrest on Thursday and enjoyed a picnic supper, motoring back by moonlight and to the Columbia for the "movies."

Douglas, Ariz., June 4, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. McCammon gave a jolly buffet supper on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. and Mesdames Whitfield, Peck and Leonard, Major Kolbe, Captains Sanford, Dodge and Parce. The entire party later attended the hop at the Army pavilion. Lieut. S. Pike was the dinner guest of Col. and Mrs. Truitt, at the Gadsden, on Sunday.

Mesdames Truitt, Whitfield, McCammon and Davis were visitors in camp Sunday for the Memorial Day concert and luncheon. Major John Howard has returned from three months' leave spent on his ranch in California. Mrs. Howard is in San Francisco and will remain there during the hot weather. Major and Mrs. Wilder motored to Bisbee on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. McCammon were dinner guests of Captain Dodge, at the Gadsden, on Monday.

It was with much regret that the regiment bid Captain Dodge good-bye on Tuesday evening, when he left on leave for San Francisco, for he does not return to us but goes to Leavenworth to attend the School of the Line. Mrs. Roy Kirtland arrived Wednesday to join Lieutenant Kirtland. She will be at home in a few days at 942 Tenth street.

Lieut. Howard C. Davidson left Thursday on his motorcycle for his home in Wharton, Texas, to spend a month's leave. He will then make the trip to San Francisco and sail for the Philippines, his new station. Captain Sanford has gone to San Antonio on two months' leave.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson and daughter, Grace, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, at the Gadsden, on Monday. Among the guests at a dinner party given by Col. and Mrs. Pickering on Wednesday were Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Mrs. Schliesser and small son are expected in a few days to join the Captain, who has rented a furnished apartment on Twelfth street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were hosts for a "movie party" at the Airdome on Thursday evening, to see Charles Chaplin. Among the guests were noticed Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Wilder and Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 30, 1915.

Lieut. Roderick Dew has been a recent visitor on the post. Capt. and Mrs. Oscar A. McGee had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major and Mrs. McNamee and Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Converse, Jr. Mrs. Tate on Wednesday gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Nicholson and for Mesdames Scales, Sargent, Proxmire, Tupper, Von Schrader, Miller, Converse, Alleyne von Schrader, Marshall, Burt, McNamee, Porter, Williams, Misses Sargent and Nicholson. Baskets of pansies were given to each table and Mrs. Nicholson received a guest prize. Several ladies joined for tea.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader left Saturday for

San Francisco. Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller had bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Nicholson, Davis, Emory and Miss Nicholson. Mr. MacBride, of Passaic, N.J., has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs. Mrs. Burt had bridge on Friday for Mesdames Porter, Converse, McNamee and Williams, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Tate left Friday for West Point, to visit her son and to see the Army-Navy baseball game. Major Frederick H. Sargent left Friday for Washington, Annapolis and West Point. He will also visit St. Luke's School, where his son, Homer, will join him on his return trip. Col. and Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Helen Nicholson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Highland Park, at a dinner at the Exmoor Club on Saturday. Captain Powell has been a recent visitor on the post.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 6, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Nicholson had Col. and Mrs. Hunter, of Chicago, as luncheon guests on Monday. Mr. Bannister, who enters West Point this June, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Barnard. Miss Alice Sargent gave a dinner Thursday for Misses Nicholson and Rafferty, of Highland Park; Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs, Lieutenants Treat, Lauderdale and Mr. Smith, of Highland Park, who went afterward to the hop at the post hall.

Mrs. Eli A. Helmick returned Wednesday from a week's sojourn in the mountains of Tennessee.

Major and Mrs. M. M. McNamee had dinner Thursday in honor of their house guests, Col. and Mrs. Judson, of Chicago, and for Capt. and Mrs. Scales, Mrs. Miller and Major Tompkins, 5th Cav. Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader left Sunday for Sparta, Wis., where Dr. von Schrader will be on duty at the summer camp.

The Ladies' Musical Club met with Mrs. George L. Converse, Jr., Friday. An interesting paper on Sidney Homer was read by Mrs. McNamee, followed by some charmingly given songs of Homer, sung by Miss Sedgewick, of Highland Park. The program follows: "Requiem," "Banjo Song," "The Nightingale" and "The Little Irish Girl," Miss Sedgewick; "Impromptu," by Mrs. Scales; "Humoresque," Mrs. Barnard; "Mementos Musical," Mrs. Converse; "Must We Part?" Mrs. Tupper.

Captain Hemphill is the guest of Major and Mrs. McNamee during the militia encampment, which begins June 7. Mrs. McCoy, of Chicago, was a week-end guest of Mrs. Tupper. Arrangements have been made for a camp of Knights of Pythias, to take place here on July 5. It is expected that 20,000 Knights will be in attendance.

The camp for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Militia has been laid out on the plain behind the guard house. Major M. M. McNamee and Troop C, with Captain McGee and Lieut. G. L. Converse, will be in camp with them for the period of instruction, which began June 6.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 29, 1915.

Mrs. Alfred Aloe, wife of Captain Aloe, arrived this week from Galveston with her mother, Mrs. Robert F. Campbell, who, on account of ill-health, was at a sanatorium at San Antonio and who was so ill that it was thought best to remove her to her home in El Paso, where Mrs. Aloe will spend some time with her. The marriage of Lieut. William W. Gordon, Cav., and Miss Martha Thurmond, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Seymour Thurmond, of El Paso, will be solemnized Wednesday, June 2, at the First Presbyterian Church, at high noon. Directly following the church ceremony, which will be simple and informal, the happy couple will leave on the afternoon train for San Francisco, where the groom has been ordered for duty.

Mrs. C. S. Farnsworth, wife of Major Farnsworth, 16th Inf., has returned to El Paso from San Francisco, where she visited while her husband was absent with his battalion on the New Mexico target range. Lieut. Carroll A. Bagby, 16th Inf., left El Paso this week for the East to spend a two months' leave. Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, who has been ill at an El Paso hospital, has recovered sufficiently to return to Columbus, N.M., with Captain Lippincott.

Gen. John J. Pershing on Tuesday gave an informal tea for the officers and ladies of the Army district and a few friends from the city. Receiving with the host were Mesdames George H. Morgan, Omar Bundy, John L. Hines, W. R. Sample. Assisting in serving were Mesdames F. O. Johnson, T. F. Schley, George D. Moore, Charles S. Farnsworth and Henry Bonnycastle. The 16th Infantry band gave a delightful serenade.

General Pershing on Saturday gave a dinner party at the Paso del Norte Hotel complimentary to Miss Martha Thurmond and her fiancé, Lieut. William W. Gordon, and for the Misses Virginia Stewart, Wanda Race, Mesdames Leila Moore, A. D. Surles, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ramsey, Lieut. James L. Collins, Lieut. David H. Cowles, Dr. J. B. Brady and Robert Holliday. The party attended the week-end dance at the Country Club.

Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Thompson, 13th Cav., guests of Mrs. Thompson's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Davis, in El Paso, for two weeks, have gone to New York, on two months' leave. Lieutenant Thompson is stationed with his regiment at Columbus, N.M.

Many books are being received for the soldiers' library in response to the appeal made recently in the El Paso Times asking contributions of books for the use of the soldiers along the border. Mr. Fred Fenchler, of Juarez, alone sent in two hundred volumes.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 5, 1915.

Gen. John J. Pershing left to-day for Cheyenne, Wyo., where he will join Mrs. Pershing and spend a month visiting the West. Col. Herbert J. Slocum, 13th Cav., leaves to-day for the East to spend a short leave.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., left the camp of the regiment to-day to spend a five weeks' leave with his family at Fort Douglas, Utah. His family will join him in El Paso in the fall. Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad returned to El Paso this week from a visit of several weeks in San Francisco. William D. Sample, son of Major and Mrs. W. R. Sample, 20th Inf., recently appointed to the Naval Academy, left this week for Annapolis.

Mrs. Robert C. Cotton left El Paso this week to visit her home in Minnesota while Lieutenant Cotton is with his regiment on the target range. Mrs. Harry N. Johnston has left for Galveston, to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Emily Dorsey, and Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf., June 9. Miss Martha Thurmond, whose marriage to Lieut. W. W. Gordon, aid to General Pershing, was solemnized on Wednesday, has been the recipient of many social honors. This last week Major and Mrs. William R. Sample entertained with a dinner and Mrs. J. A. Pickett, of El Paso, gave an elaborate and beautifully appointed tea on Friday.

Mrs. Robert F. Campbell, mother of Mrs. Alfred Aloe, wife of Captain Aloe, who has been seriously ill at her home in El Paso, is slowly recovering. Mrs. Aloe is still with her. The 16th Infantry has installed a moving picture machine at their camp in the city and with concerts by the regimental band in the evenings does much toward entertaining the enlisted men and keeping camp pleasant.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler gave an informal dinner on Wednesday complimentary to Congressman and Mrs. James L. Slayden, of Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Anthony, of Kansas.

General Pershing was also a guest. After the dinner an informal reception was held, at which the guests were the officers and ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Charles L. McKain and baby have left El Paso to spend the warm weather in Cloudercroft, N.M. Captain McKain accompanied them, but returned at once to join his company on the New Mexico target range.

Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger and Mrs. G. W. Wallace on Wednesday gave an informal auction bridge party. Prizes were won by Mesdames Alva Lee, Charles S. Farnsworth and Charles M. Bundell.

The semi-monthly hop was given at the post hall on Tuesday, when the officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry were hosts. The band of the 15th Cavalry played. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan and Mrs. Ben Lear.

The Decoration Day exercises at this garrison were the

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most impressive ever held in its memory. The officers and men of the 6th and 16th Regiments, stationed in El Paso, assembled at the post and in conjunction with the 20th Infantry, in camp, and the 15th Cavalry, in garrison, services were held at the post cemetery and later a splendid musical program and exercises in honor of the day were observed. William H. Burges, of El Paso, made a fine address. General Pershing, accompanied by his staff and the commanding officers of the various regiments in the district and their staffs, attended the ceremonies of the G.A.R. and Confederate Veterans and Spanish War Veterans held at the two city cemeteries earlier in the day. Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., assisted by other chaplains of the different regiments, was in charge of the program at the 20th Infantry camp. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the officers and men of the 6th and 16th Regiments, who had marched out from the city, were dinner guests of the officers and men of the 20th Infantry at their camp.

The 13th Cavalry, stationed at Columbus, N.M., in command of Col. Herbert J. Slocum, has been ordered to take the place of the 15th Cavalry, which leaves July 1 for the Philippines. The troops of the 13th will be apportioned along the border to fill the vacancies made by the departure of the 15th. Two troops of the regiment will be left at Columbus for the present.

The squadrons of the 6th and 16th Regiments of Infantry which have been doing duty on the New Mexico target range for the last month returned to the El Paso camps this week. The 20th will leave the first of the week to take their turn on the range.

The 15th Cavalry, stationed at this garrison for two years, is packing up to sail on the July transport for duty in the Philippines.

Sergts. William H. Smith and Julius Niles, 20th Inf., were designated by Col. Harry Hale, of the regiment, to proceed to Fort Sam Houston and take the course of instruction which will fit them for the duties of sergeant instructors of the Organized Militia of the state. The Militia detail is for three years.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 30, 1915.

Lieutenants Ord, Corlett, Wyche, Bull and Milliken gave a lily of the valley dinner May 24 at the Tea Room as a farewell to Miss Pansy Painter, who left next day for the South. Miss Painter's host of friends here hope she will return soon again. Other guests for this dinner were Misses Sheddon, Winslow, Devol, Waller and Weed and Mr. John Myers, of Plattsburg. Dancing followed.

Miss Winslow, niece of Mrs. Carleton, left suddenly for her home in Seattle, Wash., called by the sudden illness of her mother. Lieut. and Mrs. Truesdell and their two children have arrived in Plattsburg for a six weeks' visit to Mrs. M. A. Smith, Mrs. Truesdell's mother. From here they go to San Francisco and sail Aug. 5 for Honolulu, Lieutenant Truesdell's new station. A brilliant reception was given by Major and Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld Tuesday evening at the Tea Room in honor of Major and Mrs. Erwin, who leave Plattsburg Barracks very soon. There were over 100 guests present. Major and Mrs. Erwin received with Major and Mrs. Threlkeld. Mrs. Sherrard served chicken salad, Mrs. Floyd poured coffee, Mrs. Kerr served strawberry mousse and Mrs. Howard punch. The 30th Infantry orchestra played throughout the evening and dancing was indulged in until midnight.

Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich gave a dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mesdames Whiting, Palmer, Grieves, Bonesteel and Cummings. The officers and ladies at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., extended an invitation to all the officers and ladies of Plattsburg Barracks to a hop given on Saturday evening. A large number went over by boat and others motored over. They did not return until late Sunday night, remaining over for an exciting game of polo in the morning and a game of baseball in the afternoon. Lieutenants Ord, Wyche, Bull, Milliken, Paschal and Captain Yates went to West Point Saturday, to be gone until Monday morning. A big ball game between Annapolis and West Point was the attraction.

Major Erwin has a two months' leave. Major and Mrs. Erwin leave this week and will visit relatives and then go to West Point, to be with their son, now a cadet there. Major Erwin's commission arrived Friday. In the evening they invited Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard and Captain Yates and Lieutenant Ord to help celebrate its advent.

Preceding the hop given at the Officers' Mess Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr entertained Miss Berry Waller and Lieutenant Ord at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Nixon had dinner for Miss Sheddon, Miss Devol, Lieutenant Milliken and Mr. John Myers, of Plattsburg. Lieut. and Mrs. Buttler gave a dinner Tuesday to Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr and Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard. Mrs. McCormick is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell. Mrs. Reed joined her husband, Captain Reed, on Wednesday.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 6, 1915.

All the officers and ladies returned Sunday evening from Fort Ethan Allen, where they had been royally entertained by the 2d Cavalry at a reception and hop. Decoration Day was beautifully observed in Plattsburg and at the post. The 30th Infantry took part in the parade and marched to the five cemeteries, where services were held. A number of the

ladies from Plattsburg Barracks were decorating the graves of those whose friends and families were too far away to do it themselves.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard gave a lovely dinner at the Tea Room Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Majors and Mesdames Bandholtz, Clark and Erwin, Major Ferguson, Mrs. Nolan, Miss McCoy, Capt. and Mesdames De Loffre, Van Horn and Goodrich and Lieutenant Tarbutton. After dinner the victrola furnished music for dancing. Major and Mrs. Chamberlain started Monday on a three weeks' motoring trip around the Lakes. Mrs. Kellogg, of Plattsburg, gave a luncheon on Wednesday at the Tea Room for some friends from Burlington.

Captains Regan, Conley, Carleton and Yates have gone as instructors to the Pennsylvania state troops, to be gone about a month. On the return trip from West Point last Monday Lieutenants Milliken and Bull paid a short visit to Lieutenant Bull's home in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Preceding the Wednesday hop at the Officers' Mess Lieut. and Mrs. Miller had dinner for Major and Mrs. Erwin, Lieutenants Potter and Blyth, Capt. and Mrs. Bond had Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich in on Wednesday for dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Bond leave Plattsburg Barracks very soon. The Captain has a detail with the Vermont state troops which will last a year or more. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre took a party of friends Friday evening on a trip in their splendid new Chandler.

Gen. and Mrs. Grimes, father and mother of Captain Grimes, 30th Inf., arrived at the post Sunday to spend several days with Capt. and Mrs. Grimes. There was a serenade this afternoon complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Grimes and for Major and Mrs. Erwin, house guests of Major and Mrs. Threlkeld, who leave to-night for New York and West Point, before going to the Major's new station, Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Mrs. Grimes gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Erwin Saturday at four o'clock for Mesdames McCoy, Threlkeld, Bandholtz, Erwin, Bennett, Goodrich, Howard, Sherrard, Misses McCoy and Waller and little Marion Grimes. One of the gayest dinners of the season was given Saturday at the Tea Room by Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting. Eighteen guests sat around a large table, which was decorated in pastel effects, columbine and forget-me-nots, with pink and blue place-cards of fairies for the gentlemen and butterflies for the ladies. Mrs. Whiting wrote a verse for each card, which caused much merriment. Dancing was indulged in after dinner. The guests were Capt. and Mesdames Goodrich, Reed, De Loffre, Misses Waller and Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Buttler, Mrs. Conley, Lieutenants Potter, Wyche and Milliken.

Mr. Foote, of Plattsburg, had his motorboat out today and with him as guests were Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn, Miss Berry Waller, Lieutenants Blyth, Corlett, Bull and Whitten, Miss Devol left Friday for Fort Ethan Allen, to visit Col. and Mrs. Dickman. Lieutenant Purdon is a new arrival at Plattsburg Barracks. Lieutenants Ord and Wyche were guests of Mr. Rogers at Lake Placid today. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre took Major and Mrs. Bandholtz and Mrs. Conley for a long trip this afternoon and on their return stopped at the Tea Room, where a supper awaited them.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 29, 1915.

Capt. Benjamin C. Bryan, U.S.N., Director of Navy Yards, on an inspection trip, visited the yard Wednesday and Thursday, in company with Charles Edward Lucke, of New York, a professor of mechanical engineering from Columbia University. In honor of Captain Bryan and Professor Lucke, Comdr. De Witt Blamer had a luncheon on Wednesday, inviting Pay Inspector O'Leary, Naval Constr. C. H. Fisher and Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Larimer.

Mrs. De Witt Blamer was the guest of Mrs. L. H. Lacey at the matinee of "Omar the Tentmaker" Wednesday. Miss Katherine Burnham, guest of her sister, Mrs. S. H. Boynton,

and Lieutenant Boynton, left Friday for her home in San Diego. In honor of Miss Burnham, Ensign C. K. Martin gave a dinner party on board the cruiser Milwaukee Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins, Ensign and Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Lieut. G. L. Weyler and Ensign Hosford. Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. Hunt, of Seattle, spent Wednesday at the yard, guests of Mrs. Forbes, who entertained at bridge in the afternoon.

Mrs. E. D. Stanley was hostess at bridge Friday in honor of Mrs. Millican, of New York city. Playing were Mesdames Millican, Hirshinger, McCain, Forbes, Druley, Johnson, joined at tea by Mrs. Bradshaw, Miss Charles and Mrs. Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins had dinner Tuesday in honor of Miss Katherine Burnham and for Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton, Lieut. G. L. Weyler and the hosts. Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey had dinner Sunday for Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer and Lieutenant Hosford. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn motored to Grey's Harbor Saturday to spend the weekend with Mrs. Blackburn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Blagan. On Sunday they motored to the summer resorts of Moclips and Pacific Beach, on the Pacific, and returned home Monday.

Mrs. J. R. Hornberger and Mrs. Kerr, wife of Ensign Kerr, are spending the week-end in Tacoma. Mrs. E. E. Curtis entertained at bridge Monday for Mesdames Manning, Alexander and Johnson. Mrs. Millican, of New York city, was honor guest at a dinner given on Thursday by Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson for Capt. and Mrs. Hirshinger and Dr. J. W. Backus. Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, guest of her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, left Monday for Coronado, Cal., to join her husband, Ensign Hibbs.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Brady had dinner Friday complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth. Mrs. H. H. Manning entertained at a children's party Wednesday in honor of the third birthday anniversary of her little son, James Manning, Jr. The little people were entertained with games and a prettily appointed supper. The dining table was decorated with pink roses and pink-shaded candles, with a large birthday cake centering. Present: Barry, Griswold and Janet Atkins, Laura Mae Alexander, Mabel Migliavacca, A. G. Dibrell, Jr., Betty Campbell, Gordon and Jack McCain, G. B. Bradshaw, Jr., Marion Raines, Katherine Johnson, Rockwell Drake and Mark Sears Curtis.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey had dinner Thursday for Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary and Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin. Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stiles gave a supper party, cafeteria style, Thursday in honor of Mrs. F. M. Perkins and Miss Burnham and for Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. M. A. Shearer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Paymasters Wilson and Lupton and Lieut. W. F. Gresham. Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Elise Davis, of Washington,

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D.C., are expected at the yard about June 15 as guests of Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. H. Fisher had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. Brady and Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer.

In compliment to her little daughter, Laura Mae Alexander, Mrs. G. A. Alexander gave a "wedding party" on Thursday. The little guests were the little ladies and gentlemen who took part in the "Tom Thumb Wedding," held in Eagle Hall, Bremerton, Friday evening for the benefit of the Sunshine Society. Laura Mae being the bride on that occasion, her little guests showered her with rose petals as she received them at the door. The wedding cake was an exact reproduction of that used for the Tom Thumb wedding. At a signal from the little hostess each child pulled a ribbon hanging overhead and the table was showered with dainty favors. Each little tot carried home a box of wedding cake as a souvenir. Present: Laura Mae Alexander, the bride; Sutherland Perkins, groom; Katherine Johnson, maid of honor; Barry Atkins, best man; Katherine and Dorothy Stanley, Anita Wood and Katherine Kozlowski, bridesmaids; Max Huestis, clergyman; Beth Smith and Floyd More, parents of the bride; Bettie Campbell, flower girl; Artha Tyler, old maid aunt; Loren Stone, bachelor uncle; Billy Sullivan, rejected lover; Mark Sears, Curtis, Mabel Migliavacca, Jimmie Manning, George Brown, Bradshaw and Jack McKain, guests.

In honor of the seventy-fifth birthday anniversary of Madame Irwin, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin entertained at dinner Tuesday. Yellow and white roses decorated the dinner table, a large birthday cake, the gift of Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, centering the table. The honor guest was the recipient of a number of gifts from loving friends. Others who enjoyed the occasion were Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, with the little people, will leave next Tuesday for Boston, Mass., to join her husband, Lieutenant Perkins, who is attached to the supply ship Vestal, of the Atlantic Fleet. Mrs. Stuart, guest of her sister, Mrs. Whitford Drake, and Naval Constructor Drake for the past ten days, left for Philadelphia Friday to join her husband, Dr. Allan Stuart, of the South Carolina.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 2, 1915.

Miss Marion Brooks, fiancée of P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge, is the incentive for many affairs; among these a pretty luncheon presided over by Mrs. Franklin D. Karns on Wednesday, when the bridal idea was carried out in the decorations. Mrs. Karns and Miss Brooks received beneath a large pale pink bell, which concealed the surprise of the day for the honored guest, for at the conclusion of the luncheon the party returned to the hall and Miss Brooks, upon pulling the clapper, was showered with dainty gifts of linen from the guests. Luncheon tables were decorated in Cecil Bruener roses, orange blossoms and tulips, and covers were laid for eighteen. At bridge prizes were won by Misses Kempff, Pegram, Bennett and Mrs. Paul Fretz, while a guest trophy was presented to Miss Brooks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard W. Wuest, in Vallejo, are entertaining Mrs. Wuest's sister, Miss Brown, from Southern California. Mrs. Violet Kruttschnitt and Miss Gatch spent several days at the yard last week as house guests of Mrs. Karns. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Clyde B. Cameron gave a musicale Tuesday night for P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. R. W. Schumann, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Asst. Naval Constr. A. H. Van Keuren and Lieut. J. W. W. Cummings. Mrs. John S. Graham had had as guests this week Miss Harriet Howell, of Pasadena, and Mrs. H. W. Hill, wife of Ensign Hill, and sister of Miss Frances Hall, recently from Annapolis to spend the summer with Mrs. Graham.

Mrs. S. F. Heim and mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden, are considering a trip to Alaska this summer, as Lieutenant Heim's ship, the Prometheus, will sail for the north for a five months' stay early this month. Mrs. Curtis B. Munger's card party Thursday numbered sixteen guests, with additional friends for tea. Mesdames Pope, Karns, Webb and Sahn won the prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, of Philadelphia, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, left Thursday for San Francisco. A visit to the Yosemite will be made before Mr. Barnes' departure for Alaska. Mrs. Herbert W. Underwood and mother, Mrs. Ramsey, are visiting in Alameda as guests of the J. L. Wallace, but leave shortly for Coronado to take a cottage, as Ensign Underwood is now attached to the Stewart. Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, retired, and Mrs. Cottman have left for Seattle to spend the summer. Lieut. Louis M. Bourne, jr., reported Tuesday, preparatory to sailing for Guam with a detachment of marines on the 5th. Lieut. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, who have been visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Joseph E. Baker, in San Francisco, sail for Guam on the same transport.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Paul H. Fretz leave shortly for a short automobile trip through the mountains of Lake and Mendocino counties. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell and Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks motored to Napa Valley in the former's machine Sunday, remaining there over the holiday. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Keiran, with Mrs. Keiran's mother, Mrs. Schultz, also spent the week-end in the country, motoring to Aetna Springs. In honor of her house guests Mrs. H. W. Hill and Miss Frances Hall, Mrs. John S. Graham gave a large bridge tea yesterday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wymen, Mesdames Pope, Shapley, McCleskey and Carl and Miss Ruth Hascall. Mrs. Karns and Miss Lacey served at tea, the young girl guests assisting.

Mrs. Guy E. Davis and children have arrived from Coronado and taken apartments at the Bernard, in Vallejo, for two months, as Lieutenant Davis is on duty with the K boats, which are to receive a thorough overhauling here before being towed to Honolulu. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, who brought the Fortune down from Bremerton, is being warmly welcomed. Repairs costing \$8,000 are to be made to the tug before she sails

for Samoa to serve as station ship. Capt. B. C. Barnes spent a day at the yard this week as the guest of Capt. Frank M. Bennett. Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard, who has been visiting in New York for three months, is expected home Saturday, accompanied by Miss Emily Eleanor Owens, who has been at boarding school and is coming out to join Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens for the summer.

Capt. William R. Kennedy, master of the Mare Island-built Kanawha, and a number of the officers for the ship have reported here from the East coast, but although Mare Island was instructed to have the vessel ready for commissioning about June 1, no further orders relative to placing her in active service have been received.

Information has been received that the Colorado, her target practice completed, will remain in San Diego for four weeks longer and then return to Mexico. The Maryland, which with the Colorado was originally designated to tow the K submarines to Honolulu this summer, is expected to return from Honolulu the middle of this month and will take some of the under-water craft in charge when they are ready to sail. The destroyer Paul Jones, the last of the flotilla to leave the yard, sailed Friday to join at target practice. The repair period for the San Diego has been extended to June 15.

The receiving ship St. Louis is expected to arrive here at an early date for installation of new gun mounts.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., May 31, 1915.

John Dupee gave a theater party at the performance of "Potash and Perlmutter" at the Spreckels Theater, May 21, when his guests included Paymr. Walter B. Izard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Frederick N. Freeman, wife of Commander Freeman, U.S.N. Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., acted as grand marshal for the big parade under the auspices of the San Diego Ad Club May 22, and the local companies of Marines, Cavalry, and Coast Artillery were in line.

Mrs. Ida W. Ziegemeier, wife of Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier, U.S.N., died at her home in Sierra Madre, near Los Angeles, Friday, May 21, aged forty-four years. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wernit, of Canton, Ohio, and the mother still survives. The stricken husband was granted a special leave of absence by Admiral Howard and has left for the East with his wife's remains.

Lieut. J. C. Morrow, U.S.A., has reported for duty at the aviation camp on North Island, after being on sick leave for more than two months, during which he visited in the East. Among the arrivals at the U. S. Grant Hotel are Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Quinlan.

The Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento, Capt. Carlos Miranda, arrived Wednesday and remained until Friday. The vessel is on a cruise of 23,000 miles, to include a visit to San Francisco and thence south again to Panama, through the canal and up to east coast ports, thence across to the Azores and back to South America, arriving at Buenos Aires Oct. 10. While the ship was here the officers were given a dinner at the exposition and the cadets and marines visited the fair. The ship's band gave a concert at the exposition Thursday.

Lieuts. Thomas DeWitt Milling and Byron Q. Jones have returned with the detachment of men which they took, together with an aeroplane, to Brownsville, Texas, about six weeks ago. Mrs. A. Ackerman, wife of Captain Ackerman, U.S.N., retired, entertained Friday for Mrs. Eli H. Murray and Mrs. Evelyn Murray Irvine, of Kentucky, former residents of this city. Lieut. Comdr. Irwin F. Landis, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Landis are visiting the family of the former's brother, Felix Landis, at El Cajon.

San Diego, Cal., June 4, 1915.

In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Taliaferro, recently returned from their wedding trip, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis had dinner Saturday, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Lieutenants Christy, Canady, MacDill, Chapman, Fitzgerald, Palmer, Holliday, Morrow, Kilner and Gorrell. The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Colorado gave a dance and supper on board Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, wife of Admiral Howard, and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, wife of Captain Robertson. Present: Mrs. J. P. Morton, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sebree, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Mrs. Alexander Sharp, sr., Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Condon, Capt. and Mrs. George Van Horn Moseley, U.S. Senator John D. Works, U.S. Senator and Mrs. George T. Oliver and President and Mrs. G. A. Davidson, of the Panama-California Exposition.

Lieut. George B. Wright, U.S.N., on Monday gave a dinner at the Cristobal Café on the exposition grounds for Mrs. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimmell, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman and Paymr. and Mrs. Helm, Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson gave a dinner on board the Colorado Saturday in honor of Mrs. Morton, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Thomas B. Howard. The party went ashore for a dance at Hotel del Coronado. Congressman "Joe" Cannon was honored with a luncheon on board the Colorado during his recent visit to this city. His host, Capt. Ashley H. Robertson, was appointed as a cadet at the Naval Academy by him.

Surg. Howson W. Cole, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Cole gave a dinner at the Cristobal Café last evening for Col. Lincoln Karman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Karman; Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Lyman, Paymaster Izard, Capt. W. P. Upshur, Lieut. R. E. Davis and Captain Davis.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 23, 1915.

Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, mother of Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, who has been visiting friends at Lake Beulah, Wis., has returned to Jefferson Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall entertained at auction May 18 for Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Mrs. F. H. Burr and Miss Blanche Nolan. Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Donovan returned to Jefferson Barracks May 19 after three weeks' leave spent in New York city, Old Point and in Washington, D.C., where they were guests of Lieutenant Donovan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Donovan.

Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys had dinner May 19 for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. C. L. Foster and Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham. Mrs. C. L. Foster, accompanied by her daughter, Katherine, has returned from New Orleans. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill had dinner May 21 for Capt. C. L. Foster and Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham. Miss Madge Merrill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill. Mr. Paul Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., has been a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith. Capt. Alexander Williams, accompanied by Mrs. Williams, arrived in St. Louis May 18 to relieve Capt. J. C. Brady at the Arsenal.

Capt. F. H. Lomax returned May 24 from Panama, where he had gone with recruits. Mr. George Gay, of Ironton, Mo., has spent the week as the guest of Mr. James Nolan, son of Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr.

During the band concert and parade Monday Mrs. J. M. Craig had tea for Mesdames Farmer, Jones, Dillingham, Tyndall, Donovan, Burr, Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Blanche Nolan, Mesdames White, Crampton, Carr, Scudder and Miss Scudder, of St. Louis.

Mr. Paul Smith, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith, left Wednesday for his home in Atlanta, Ga. Miss Madge Merrill, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, left Wednesday for her home in Cincinnati. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham had dinner Wednesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Donovan and for Capt. and Mrs. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr and Dr. and Mrs. White, of the Marine Hospital in St. Louis.

Mrs. G. W. England had tea May 27 in honor of Miss Aileen Griffith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, and Miss Ellen Sharp, pupils at the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis. Mrs. Talbot Smith left Thursday for Morristown,



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N.J., to visit Miss Gertrude Hall. Mrs. E. T. Firing, on her way from California to her home in Philadelphia, spent Friday and Saturday at Jefferson Barracks visiting Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Donovan.

Col. J. H. Beacom had dinner May 28 for Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Craig and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister on Friday gave a box party at the Shenandoah Theater and a supper at the Liederkranz Club, in St. Louis, for Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr left Sunday for Nashville, Tenn., where Lieutenant Burr will be on special recruiting duty during the absence of Capt. W. N. Hughes. Dr. and Mrs. White, of the Marine Hospital, in St. Louis, had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mesdames Farmer, Foster, Dillingham, Craig and Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall.

Chief Musician F. J. Weber, of the Engineer band in Washington, D.C., formerly leader of the Jefferson Barracks band, spent Monday at this post visiting friends, and at the request of Chief Musician J. H. Scully pleased his old friends by taking charge of the Monday afternoon concert.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 29, 1915.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Potter, who for a few years have been living in St. Paul, leave shortly for station at Seattle. Colonel Potter left last night and Mrs. Potter and their daughter, Miss Nichols, will leave June 10 for New York, where Miss Nichols will resume her studies in art and sculpture. Mrs. Potter will spend a few weeks in New York before going to Seattle. Rev. James Donahoe, for many years chaplain at this garrison, has been transferred to Minneapolis, to take charge of the new Ascension parish in that city.

Miss Josephine McCormack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. McCormack, will sail June 2 on the Matsonia from Honolulu, H.T., where she has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Massee. Before returning to the States, Miss McCormack will visit Panama and is expected in St. Paul the latter part of June. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, is a guest at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, en route from the coast and Washington, D.C., to Livingston, Mont., where he will visit relatives. Mr. and Mrs. G. F. McLeod, St. Paul, entertained Friday at dinner in honor of General Miles and Mr. Frank J. Wilborg, of New York, a cousin of Mr. McLeod. General Miles left to-day for Montana.

Mrs. Raymond E. Ingalls and son, wife and son of Lieut. R. E. Ingalls, Dental Corps, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., arrived in St. Paul Friday and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ingalls, Dayton avenue. Mrs. F. P. Harding and children, family of Mr. F. P. Harding, former lieutenant in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, will sail June 5 for New York from San Juan, P.R., and will visit relatives here before going to Hudson, Wis., to visit Dr. and Mrs. C. F. King, Mrs. Harding's parents.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 6, 1915.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith and Richard Smith leave Wednesday for San Francisco, to attend the Panama Exposition. Colonel Smith will sail for the Philippines in September and Mrs. Smith and Richard will return to this garrison. Miss Drew, guest of her sister, Mrs. Allen M. Smith, has returned to her home in New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara and James O'Hara, 3d, the guests of Mrs. O'Hara parents, Senator and Mrs. Ellis J. Westlake, Minneapolis, left Thursday for their station, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Miss Myrtle Weed, St. Paul, entertained at a musicale Saturday evening for Miss Maude Martin, whose marriage to Lieut. Robert Calder, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T., will take place Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Martin, Bayless avenue.

FORT BAYARD NOTES.

Fort Bayard, N.M., May 28, 1915.

Mrs. H. S. Hansell gave a tea Saturday for Mesdames Loving, Richardson, Johnson, Fletcher and Cooper. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson had dinner Saturday for Colonel Bushnell, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Worthington, Miss Almond and Mr. Goodwin. Major and Mrs. Rockhill gave a dinner party Friday in honor of Capt. and Mesdames Loving, Fletcher and Cooper.

Mrs. Loving gave a bridge party Friday in honor of Mrs. R. Miller, of Washington, D.C., and for Mesdames Miller, Hansell, Bruns, Richardson, Galbraith, Castlen, Johnson, Cooper, Fletcher, Howard, Worthington, Snow, Heasley, Christie and Rockhill. Mrs. Cooper gave a delightful May day party Saturday for the ladies of the post. Mrs. Loving assisted. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Rockhill, Capt. and Mrs. Loving, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Lieutenant Elfelson and Mr. Goodin. Capt. and Mrs. Loving had dinner Thursday for Colonel Bushnell, Capt. and Mesdames Snow, Johnson and Cooper, Lieutenant Castlen and Mr. Snow. The bi-monthly bridge club was entertained Saturday by Major and Mrs. Rockhill. Mrs. Loving and Captain Worthington won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Loving expect to be transferred from Bayard between now and July. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson and Capt. and Mrs. Snow are new arrivals at Fort Bayard. Mrs. Bushnell has left for a visit with her mother in California.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., May 29, 1915.

Mrs. McMurdo gave an auction bridge party May 14 complimentary to Mrs. Grierson and the Misses Grierson before their departure from the post. Prizes were won by Mrs. Cabell, Miss Cabell and Mrs. Blaine. Others present were Mesdames Ruth-erford, Guiney, Dockery, Troxel, Mueller and Lewis. Lieut. E. L. Grisell joined the post and regiment May 15. He is attached to Troop C for the present. Captain Cornell paid us a visit from Naco Saturday.

Major and Mrs. Fleming had dinner May 15 for Col. and Mrs. Cabell, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel, Miss Cabell and Lieutenant Howe. Major and Mrs. Tompkins, with their son Parker, left May 16 for station at Columbus, N.M., with the 13th Cavalry. They will be greatly missed by their many friends in the 10th. Mrs. Grierson and the Misses Alice and Joy left May 17 for Los Angeles, their future home. Mrs. Mueller entertained at auction bridge May 19 for Mesdames Guiney, Rutherford, Dockery, Blaine, Cabell, McMurdo, Phillips and Miss Cabell. Prizes were won by Mesdames Blaine and Rutherford.

Major Evans motored up from Naco for a small hop held May 20 and returned next day. Mrs. Dockery entertained

at auction May 21 for Mesdames Cabell, Guiney, Rutherford, Troxel, Fleming, Babcock and Miss Cabell. Prizes were won by Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Troxel. Captain Walton returned from leave May 21. Mrs. Walton expects to return June 1.

Mrs. Boyd returned to the post May 23 from Douglas, where she had been visiting friends for several days. Mrs. Cornell spent May 24 in the post, returning to Naco the same afternoon. Mrs. Mueller entertained at auction on the same afternoon for Mesdames Fleming, Troxel and Boyd. The prize was won by Mrs. Troxel.

Lieut. R. E. Cummins returned from Nogales, accompanied by his father on May 17. Lieutenant Cummins is packing up his property for shipment to the Philippines before he takes advantage of two months' leave. He and his family expect to sail on the August transport.

The inspector, Major Alonzo Gray, arrived in the post to-day for the annual inspection of the post and regiment. Lieutenant Brooks is in the post from Naco.

18TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., May 26, 1915.

A dance was given on Friday evening in the new pavilion at Camp Douglas by the officers of the 22d Infantry, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Truitt. Present from the 18th Infantry were Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Capt. and Mrs. Worrihow, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Major Martin, Captains Doster, Peyton and Morrow, Lieutenants Hunt, Case, Patch, Smith, McCormack, Betcher and Rucker. Captain Morrow had luncheon in camp on Friday for Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Knowles, Miss Anne Flanigan, Lieutenants O'Donnell, Smith and Cook. Those from the regiment attending the tea-dance given on Thursday by Col. and Mrs. Truitt were Capt. and Mrs. Worrihow and Lieutenant Duke. Mrs. Knowles gave an informal dance Thursday evening for Mrs. Gallagher, Miss Flanigan, Captain Morrow and Lieutenant Smith.

Mr. Minnigerode, brother of Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Minnigerode, and his wife are in the city for a few days and are staying at the Gadsden Hotel. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson have arrived from Hawaii, where they were stationed with the 2d Infantry. Captain Gibson has been assigned to the 18th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Schultz had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Pickering and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Paul. Col. and Mrs. Rogers had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Gibson recently.

The Douglas bridge club met Tuesday with Mrs. Packard. Playing were Mesdames Pickering, Bennett, Bessell, Cook, Clark, Schultz, Paul, Packard, Hooper, Applewhite and Moody. The prize was awarded to Mrs. Cook. Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode have left the Gadsden Hotel and have taken a house on Tenth street. "Peter Muttons" has arrived from Texas City, and there is great joy in the Barnes family.

A skating party was given at the Coliseum rink Thursday evening by officers from different regiments stationed here. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Kern, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Lieutenants Patch, Dusenbury, Hunt, Row, Roberts, Davidson, Ware, Lovell, Misses Palmer, Tuthill and Havens. Lieut. J. H. Van Vliet, 18th Inf., has been placed in charge of the arrangements for the tennis tournament, which will be held in Douglas soon and which is an annual affair. Captain Morrow and Lieut. R. W. Case, E. V. Smith, Rucker and L. A. O'Donnell motored to Fort Huachuca on Wednesday, returning to Douglas that night.

Sergt. Corrie Graves, Co. A, 18th Inf., has purchased his discharge and leaves Thursday for Dallas, where he will take charge of the National Utility Co., for the State of Texas.

Douglas, Ariz., June 2, 1915.

A delightful dance and reception was given Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the 18th Infantry at the Army pavilion, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Garey. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Major Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Bessell and Lieut. and Mrs. Garey. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Bessell, Whitfield, McCammon, Bryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Minnigerode, Cook, Blackford, Dowell, Lieutenants Arnold, Patch, Smith, Rucker, Hunt, O'Donnell, Row, Davidson, Roberts, Ware, Drake and Myer, Misses Havens, Smith, Fisher, Packard, Palmer and Hobbs.

Mrs. Schultz gave a card party on Thursday at her home on Eighth street. Her guests were Mesdames Pickering, Bennett, Bessell, Cook, Wilder, Moody, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Tester, Palmer, Dugan, Dietrick, Reisinger. Prizes were won by Mesdames Palmer, Moody, Hotchkiss, Dugan and Pickering. Capt. and Mrs. Bryan have arrived and taken a house on Eighth street. Lieut. E. B. Garey has been on sick report for several days. Lieut. J. H. Van Vliet has been confined to his home by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rae gave a reception and garden party on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Rae's sister, Miss Genevieve Tuthill, and Lieut. George Lovell, jr., whose engagement has recently been announced. Present: Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Bessell, Cowan, Dietrick and Schultz, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Major Martin, Lieutenants Drake, Downs, Myer, Campbell, Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Pirtle, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. King, the Misses O'Connor, Havens and Smith. Mrs. Bessell entertained the card club on Tuesday. Present: Mesdames Pickering, Bennett, Schultz, Clark, Cook, Whitfield, Hotchkiss, Moody, Hooper, Palmer. The prize was won by Mrs. Palmer. Mrs. Moody gave a sewing party on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Herman, who leaves Douglas soon. Present: Mesdames Bessell, Schultz, Cook, Cowan, Rethorst, Paul, Williams, Piper, Swain, Doan, Anderson, Scruggs and Applewhite.

Forty-three recruits have recently joined the 18th Infantry, arriving from Jefferson Barracks. This brings the regiment up to a total strength of 931 enlisted men. Lieutenant Duke has been on sick report for several days, but has returned to duty.

The regimental ball team of the 18th Infantry defeated the 6th Field Artillery team by a score of 13 to 7 in a game which offered many exciting features.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, May 30, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Prunyn and Bitman Barth were guests of Col. and Mrs. Barth for the supper-dance at the 23d pavilion May 23; Capt. and Mrs. Rogers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Von Kessler; Lieut. and Mrs. Carriethers, guests of Lieutenant Fitzmaurice, and Captain Morrow, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell.

Lieutenant Stevens returned to camp on Monday after a week's leave spent at Dallas, Texas, the guest of friends. Lieut. T. W. Brown and his family leave in August for station at the School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Okla.

Lieutenant Holmes has been on sick report for several days. Lieutenants Manchester and Davies were absent on a two-day motor trip last week. Lieutenant Davenport, M.C., on a month's leave, has left on a rather extended trip to visit Salt Lake City, San Francisco and both expositions, Vancouver, British Columbia and his home at Minneapolis, returning by way of Chicago. While at Salt Lake City he will be a member of a bridal party.

The regimental masque ball Friday at the regimental pavilion was attended by officers and ladies of all organizations in camp here. Captains Seigle and Robertson appeared as clowns; Lieutenant Manchester, a convict; Lieutenant McKinney, a tough; Lieutenant Stevens, a duke; Lieutenant Schmidt, a Chinaman; Lieutenant Davis, a sailor boy; Mrs. Davis, shy young girl; Lieutenant Peale, pirate; Mrs. Peale, Japanese girl; Lieutenant Matile, clown; Mrs. Matile, Spanish dancer; Mrs. Holmes, Priscilla; Lieutenant Lampert, Uncle Sam. Other guests in-



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cluded Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Colonel Wright, Lieuts. and Mesdames Bailey, Purcell, Von Kessler, Lieutenants O'Connor, Sherman, Oldsmith, Alderdice, Fitzmaurice and Stutesman, the Misses Berry, Reed, Murphy and Castelle, and a large number from Galveston and Houston.

Captain Hawkins has returned from Denver. He left camp about a month ago to accompany Mrs. Hawkins to Colorado. Captain Robertson and Lieutenants Emery, Miller and Davies had dinner at the regimental club on Friday for friends from Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Peale were guests of Captain Newbold for dinner at the Olander Country Club Sunday.

The Misses Berry, Reed, Booth, Murphy and Castelle were guests of Lieutenants Sherman, Schmidt, McKinney, Dean, Thomas, Lindh and Rose at the Country Club, Sunday.

Owing to withdrawal of the Signal Corps company team from the division league, the schedule for the remaining nine teams had to be rearranged. The games will now be finished on July 1. The first game of the series was played Saturday, when the 27th Infantry was defeated by the 26th by the score of 17 to 1. The grandstand, bleachers and side lines were crowded with officers, ladies and enlisted men from all organizations as Gen. George Bell threw the first ball. Music was furnished by the 26th Infantry band.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 21, 1915.

Mesdames M. T. Alvord and Dean Halford gave a bridge party Tuesday at Mrs. Halford's in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams. The guests were Col. and Mesdames W. D. Crosby, Frank Keefer, Major and Mrs. Walter Clarke, Capt. and Mesdames Adams, Van Voorhis, Conrad, Rucker, H. W. Jones, Taylor, Major and Mrs. Charles Reynolds, Mesdames Jesse McI. Carter, F. L. Case, Roy Campbell, Captain Huguet and Major Cotter.

Mrs. George Van Deusen gave a luncheon Tuesday complimentary to Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and for Mesdames Alonzo Gray, J. W. Heard and Alice Ayres. Major John Cotter had bridge on Monday for Col. and Mesdames Keefer, Crosby, Capt. and Mesdames W. R. Taylor, Rucker, Conrad, Adams, Major and Mrs. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Carriethers, Mesdames John Bullis and Dean Halford, Misses Lydia Bullis and Amy Heard and Captain Huguet.

Mrs. James Parker, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Guy Cushman, returned to the post on Tuesday. General Parker and Lieutenant Read went to Brownsville Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Heard had dinner Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Funston and for Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Capt. and Mesdames Adams and Rucker, Mrs. E. De Land Smith and Capt. William G. Ball. Mrs. O. B. Meyer, of Fort Clark, and Miss Meyer are guests of Mrs. Alonzo Gray. On Monday Misses Alice and Olive Gray gave an informal dance for the girls and bachelors of the post. Miss Dorothy Bingham entertained at cards Saturday for the members of the Girls' Five Hundred Club, additional guests coming in for tea, at which Mrs. Cushman presided.

Lieut. E. De Land Smith returned from Brownsville Thursday and is sick in quarters. Mrs. H. Wellington Jones entertained at luncheon Saturday complimentary to Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and for Mesdames Burbank, Scott, Heard, Wilson, Adams, Van Voorhis, Parrott and Stewart. The same day Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter had a luncheon to meet Mrs. Meyer; other guests were Mesdames Gray, Rucker, Howard, Read, Cushman and Corbusier. Among other entertainments in Mrs. Meyer's honor was a theater party Tuesday evening, given by Capt. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker and for Col. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Gray, Misses Olive and Alice Gray and Miss Meyer.

Col. George Van Deusen, who has been absent at Fort Sill for the past month, returned Sunday. Mrs. Ohmar, of Dayton, Ohio, is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. S. Parrott, in the Artillery post. Mrs. William S. Scott had an informal tea Saturday for Mrs. O. B. Meyer, of Fort Clark; other guests were Mesdames Gray, Rucker, Stephens, Adams, Carter and Corbusier. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Read on Sunday gave a pretty dinner for Mrs. O. B. Meyer and for Capt. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, of Plainfield, N.J., Mesdames Alonzo Gray, Howard and Burruss.

The lack of money until July 1 has caused a serious setback in the plans for the early opening of the Advanced Aviation School here; however, contracts are to be let for the erection of quarters for the commanding officer, two six-set bachelor quarters, barracks for 120 men and an administration building at the new aviation post. Among the young officers who have been ordered to report here for examination for admission to this corps is Lieut. Jack W. Heard, son of Colonel Heard. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams's guests at dinner Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Rucker, Lieut. and Mrs. Carriethers, Mesdames O. B. Meyer and Alonzo Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Baxter are guests of Col. and Mrs. Baxter.

Capt. H. S. Wagner and Lieuts. D. M. Cheston and F. L. Walker, of Eagle Pass, were here this week, en route for duty with the Oklahoma Militia. Among other visitors registered were Capt. F. L. Case, on leave from Fort Ringgold; Lieut. O. R. Sampson, from Fort Crockett; T. M. Burrows, of Texas City, and Major George W. Martin. Capt. Le Roy Cole, sick in the base hospital for some weeks, is now convalescent.

Mrs. Paul C. Raborg gave a card party Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Carter and Gladens. Mrs. Arnold, who has been visiting her son, Capt. P. W. Arnold, at Fort Clark, is here spending a few days with Mrs. William S. Scott, en route to the East.

A brilliant banquet was given in honor of Gen. Frederick Funston on Thursday by the Chamber of Commerce. In addition to General Funston other guests from the post were Colonels Crosby, Baxter, Heard, Scott, Van Deusen, Keefer, Bingham, Majors Hay, Lyon, Rolfe, Simons, Clarke, Winslow, Captains Adams, Ball, Robert, Jordan, Huguet, Rucker, Conrad and Lieutenant Connolly.

Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams gave a pretty dinner Friday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Funston and for Col. and Mrs. Heard, Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Landa. Lieut. J. H. Harrison, of Eagle Pass, is here visiting his sister, Mrs. Austin. Among other officers registered are Capt. L. E. Hansen, on leave; Capt. A. C. Wright, who goes

on six months' sick leave, and Lieuts. R. V. Venable and E. C. Buck. On Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Walter Clarke had a bridge party for Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Mesdames Bullis and Halford, Misses Lydia Bullis, Julia Crosby, Amy Heard, Captain Huguet and Major John Cotter.

Batteries B and C, 3d Field Artillery, arrived Thursday from Brownsville, where they were rushed in March. They leave July 1 for the annual maneuvers, B going to Anniston, Ala., and C to join Battery A at Sparta.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 29, 1915.

Mrs. John H. Read on Saturday gave a buffet luncheon for some twenty-five guests in honor of Mrs. Guy Cushman, guest of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. James Parker. Thirty medical officers and non-commissioned officers of the Militia of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana were in attendance on Monday at the opening of the school of instruction in Army medical practice, under command of Col. Frank R. Keefer, assisted by Major J. B. Clayton, Capt. N. W. Jones and Lieuts. W. H. Herbert and J. H. Anderson.

A detachment of the 1st Aero Squadron, stationed at Brownsville for the past seven weeks, passed through here Monday, en route to San Diego. The detachment was in command of Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, with Lieut. B. G. Jones and eight enlisted men. Lieutenant Milling, when asked as to his feelings when his aeroplane was shot at in flight by some Mexican soldiers, replied that they did not know of the incident till they alighted. In the 'plane at the time were Lieutenants Milling and Jones.

Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe on Tuesday gave a dance in honor of Miss Mary Rolfe. Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott had dinner Wednesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston and for Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mesdames Adams and Lee.

Captain Van Voorhis on Wednesday, at the target range, was thrown from his horse, breaking his collar-bone and several ribs. Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen on Thursday gave a reception and lawn party in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Funston. Japanese lanterns were festooned between the pillars of the veranda and the trees on the lawn. Dancing in the open was enjoyed. Mesdames Parker, Gray and Adams served. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Misses Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen and the ladies of the 3d Artillery.

Lieut. E. K. Sterling, who has been ill for some weeks with malaria fever, contracted on the border, leaves shortly on a three months' sick leave in the East. Officers registered this week are Col. J. S. Parke, Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, Lieuts. C. B. Mayo, A. McDaniel Bach and Capt. A. V. Loeb.

At the opening of the St. Anthony roof garden on Saturday night Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen entertained a party of ten young people. With Major and Mrs. Rolfe were Capt. and Mesdames Van Dyke and Kyle Rucker. Other parties were given by Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Capt. W. C. Ball and Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Brown.

Major Robert H. Rolfe, who has taken a three months' leave, with Mrs. Rolfe and Misses Mary and Grace will sail a month with Cadet Ouslow Rolfe, at West Point.

Lieut. Paul K. Johnson, 6th Inf., from El Paso, was on the post last week. Capt. J. N. Munro, 14th Cav., was here, en route from Fort McIntosh to Reno Remount Depot. On Friday Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor had luncheon for Mesdames Dean Halford, Hunter Harris and Roy Campbell. Major and Mrs. Charles R. Reynolds had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Capt. and Mesdames W. R. Taylor, H. W. Jones and Kyle Rucker.

Capt. J. A. Phillips, M.C., spent a few days at the St. Anthony this week. Lieut. E. P. King, 6th Field Art., is a guest at the Menger. Lieut. George R. Somerville, 3d Cav., is up from Rio Grande City on a short leave. On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan gave a delightful lawn party in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, jr.'s twelfth anniversary. The grounds were decorated with Japanese lanterns. At either ends of the lawn were tents, where gypsies told fortunes. Professionals gave exhibition dances. Mrs. Frederick Funston and Mrs. G. S. Bingham poured coffee and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams served punch. Dancing was enjoyed throughout the evening, the 3d Cavalry band playing. There were about 200 guests.

Mrs. John W. Heard left Tuesday for Eagle Pass, where she will be the guest of her son, Lieut. Jack Heard. Later Mrs. Heard will go to San Francisco for the summer. Mrs. John Bullis gave a poker and bridge party Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Mrs. W. S. Scott, Mrs. W. D. Crosby, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg, Capt. and Mrs. Rucker, Major and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Misses Amy Heard, Julia Crosby, Lydia Bullis, Major Cotter, Captain Huguet, Mrs. Russell and Mr. Tobin Rote.

Miss Isabelle Crosby on Friday gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Hammond, Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, Miss Grace Baxter, Lieutenants Connolly, Mahon and Mr. Tobin Rote. Capt. and Mrs. Michel had as guests for dinner Friday Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Cox and Major Cotter.

Mrs. Hunter Harris and children left Thursday to join Lieutenant Harris in Laredo. Lieut. B. A. Dixon, 9th Inf., of Laredo, is spending a few days at the Travelers' Hotel. Capt. J. B. Huggins, M.C., is a guest at the Gunter. Major Harold P. Howard, late 14th Cav., transferred to Q.M. Corps, stopped over to visit friends yesterday, en route to his new station.

In a game of baseball that went eleven innings the 3d Artillery baseball team on Saturday beat the Headquarters team, 7 to 5.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., May 22, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilson were Sunday dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey. Captain Snyder had dinner for Lieutenant Colonel Lasseigne, Lieutenants Walthall and Cohen at the Gadsden Sunday. Capt. William R. Gibson, who has been in Honolulu with the 2d Infantry, arrived Monday and has been assigned to Company I. Lieutenant Pigott was a dinner

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guest of Mr. and Mrs. Packard, in Douglas, Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Wieser had dinner at the Gadsden Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick, Lieutenant Walthall, Captain Barnes and Miss McManus. Lieutenant Peyton rejoined the regiment Monday, from leave at Leavenworth.

Lieutenant Roberts entertained at the Officers' Mess Wednesday after the baseball game for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Campbell, Captain Schoeffel, Lieutenants Cowles, Kutz and Cohen. Lieutenant Row gave a party at Meadows Wednesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Mr. and Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Anderson, Captain Schoeffel and Lieutenant Roberts.

The newly formed officers' skating club gave a party at the Coliseum Wednesday, music being furnished by the 11th Infantry band. Present: Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Majors and Mesdames Bennett, Rand, Wilder, Capt. and Mesdames McCammon, Bessel, Cowin, Lieutenant Colonels Kenly, Las-seigne, Major Ryan, Captains Schoeffel, Doster, Morrow, Dodge, Campbell, Lieutenants Roberts, Row, Russell, Patch, Arnold, McCormack, Dusenbury, Davidson, Nicholson and Meyer, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mesdames Dowell, Cook, Minnigerode, the Misses Havens, Campbell, Palmer, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Mesdames Anderson and Lawrence.

Col. and Mrs. Pickering had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Major and Mrs. Bennett gave a dinner party Friday among the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles gave a small dancing party Thursday evening for their house guests, Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Flanagan, of Bisbee, and for Captains Ingram, Morrow, Bomford and Lieutenant Smith. Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Rogers Friday. Lieutenants Roberts, Russell and McGrath on Thursday gave a dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode and Miss Lucille Campbell at the Gadsden. Capt. and Mrs. Schultz had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Knowles gave a hop supper after the dance Friday at the Army pavilion for their house guests from Bisbee; among the guests were Captains Ingram, Bomford, Morrow, Lieutenants O'Donnell and Smith. Mrs. W. J. Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, 22d Inf., gave a pretty luncheon at the Gadsden Tuesday for Mesdames Truitt, Wilder, Whitfield, Hoyle and Miss Stewart.

Colonel Greble, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Lloyd have returned to Douglas from a tour of the state by automobile, during which they visited the Grand Canyon. They were gone twelve days and covered a distance of about 550 miles. The party spent three days at Canyon.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., May 30, 1915.

Lieutenant Colonel Lasseigne gave a dinner party at the Gadsden Sunday for Captains Schoeffel and Snyder, Lieutenant Cohen and Miss Campbell. Col. and Mrs. Pickering had dinner Sunday for Captain Meyer and Lieutenant Walthall. Mrs. Kern arrived Sunday to join her husband, Lieut. Kenneth E. Kern, recently transferred from 24th Infantry. They have taken quarters at 1116 Tenth street. Lieutenant Cohen gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. Dowell, Miss Campbell and Captain Ingram.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Dowell on Wednesday gave a dinner after the skating party given at the Coliseum by the Army Officers' Club. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieutenants Roberts, Doe, Rothwell and Cowles, Mrs. Lawton, Miss Havens and Miss Campbell. Col. and Mrs. Pickering had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Wieser, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson. Captain Ingram gave a dinner at the Gadsden Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Lieutenant Cohen, Miss Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Wieser, a party of twelve on Thursday evening motored ten miles out on the Bisbee road and enjoyed a picnic supper by moonlight. Those who participated were Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. Julian Dodge and Lieutenant Cowles.

Lieuts. Lathe B. Row and Hugh L. Walthall gave a dinner at the Gadsden Hotel Saturday complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Dowell and Miss Campbell. Those attending the dance given by the 18th Infantry complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Carey were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Miss Campbell, Captains Ingram and Schoeffel, Lieutenant Colonel Lasseigne, Lieutenants Roberts, Row, Doe, Walthall, Pigott and Cohen.

The Bridge Club was entertained last Tuesday by Mrs. B. A. Packard, on Tenth street, Mrs. Cook winning high score prize. Attending from the regiment were Mesdames Pickering, Clark, Wieser and Bennett. Major and Mrs. Bennett gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Truitt. Major and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, who leave next Tuesday for a two months' leave, which they will spend in San Francisco and vicinity; others present were Captain Schoeffel and Lieutenant Cohen.

Mrs. Holcomb, wife of Captain Holcomb, 10th Cav., who has been a guest of Mrs. Theodore Schultz, has returned to her home in Fort Huachuca. Capt. and Mrs. Deitrick, who recently returned from a brief wedding tour, leave shortly for Fort Sam Houston, where Captain Deitrick takes charge of the Bakers' and Cooks' School. Capt. and Mrs. McCammon gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Capt. and Mrs. Leonard, Captains Pearce and Dodge and Major Kobbé. The party motored to the dance given by the 18th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Herman gave a dinner Tuesday for a few friends, among whom were Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Paul, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Williams.

Mrs. Theodore Schultz on Thursday gave a bridge party, when Mesdames Palmer, Moody, Hotchkiss, Dugan and Pick-

ering won the high score prizes. Noon luncheon followed. The guests were Mesdames Dugan, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Rae, Rice, Krentz, Fox, Spellmer, Palmer, Moody, Ragland, Wilder, Tester, Pickering, Deitrick, Holcomb, Clark, Bennett, Cook and Bessel.

Capt. J. B. Wilson, adjutant of the regiment, leaves Douglas Tuesday for San Francisco, to spend two months visiting the Exposition. Lieut. James Connolly, after a month's leave in California, returned to the regiment Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood, at Nogales with the 12th Infantry, visited Douglas during the week. Lieutenant Cowles, 22d Inf., entertained at the camp Monday after parade for Mr. and Mrs. Graves.

Mesdames McGuire and Cresswell entertained with tea during the band concert Sunday at their home across from the city park. Among their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wieser, Captains Ingram and Schoeffel, Lieutenants O'Donnell and Pike. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson and Miss Grace Wilson were guests of honor at a dinner given Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode at the Gadsden Hotel.

The baseball situation has changed a little, for the 9th Cavalry has passed the 22d Infantry and now stands third. The week has been characterized with more or less indifferent ball except for the game between the 11th Infantry and Field Artillery, which was won by the Infantry by 3 to 2; Monday the 11th played the defunct Douglas team, but were defeated by 7 to 2; on Wednesday the Douglas team was defeated by a picked team from the brigade in a poorly played game by 12 to 7. The game on Saturday between the 9th Cavalry and 22d Infantry was a most listless and farcical attempt at the national sport. Both teams tried their very best to let the other team win, but the 22d seemed to be the more willing and the 9th Cavalry walked away with it to the tune of 22 to 13. The 11th continues to lead the league. Sunday afternoon the Douglas team defeated a picked team from the brigade by 11 to 3.

The 11th Infantry will start its target practice June 1, when six companies begin shooting, to be followed by the other six. Lieutenant Frissell has been appointed range officer. Lieutenant McGrath has been appointed exchange officer, relieving Captain Meyer, who has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth on school duty.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, May 24, 1915.

Lieutenant Nolan, 5th Inf., was a guest at a stag dinner given by Captain Taylor, 10th Inf., at Hotel Tivoli, Thursday, for some of the officers who soon leave for the States. Lieutenants Curry, Byrne and Murray were hosts at a number of informal dinners last week, having with them on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Partello and Lieutenant Nolan; on Monday Lieutenants Larned and Forbes; on Tuesday Lieutenant Fehé, and on Thursday Lieutenants Hyatt and Milburn.

Mrs. Prith entertained the Morning Auction Club on Wednesday and prizes were awarded to Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. Lanphier. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart had dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Croxton and Major and Mrs. Davis. Capt. T. J. Smith, of Ancon, was luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman on Tuesday. Mrs. Wiley gave an elaborate dinner on Thursday for Mesdames Settle, Gowen and Taylor, from Camp Otis, and Mesdames Larned, Cornell, Robinson and Twyman, of Empire. Lieutenant Twyman had Lieutenant Wiley with him to dinner that night. Lieut. and Mrs. Butcher and little Billy Butcher, who arrived Thursday to take station at Camp Gaillard, have been entertained since their arrival by Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers. On Friday an informal hop was given at the Administration Building. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson and daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner and a few others came from Camp Gaillard, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Getty Norman, Lieut. and Mrs. Brougher, Miss Virginia Gerhardt and Lieutenant Claggett from Otis. Before the hop Col. and Mrs. Morton had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien. Major and Mrs. Croxton for Misses Gerhardt, Larned and Kittson, Vice-Consul Herron and Lieutenants Claggett and Larned; Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford had with them Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, who also remained overnight with them, while Vice-Consul Herron was an overnight guest of Lieutenant Murray.

Mrs. Rutherford sailed Saturday for New York to bring back with her her small daughter, Elizabeth, who has been attending school in Plattsburg. Mrs. Biting, on account of her health, was compelled to return to the States and sailed to-day, accompanied by her daughters, Mrs. Walton Goodwin and Mrs. J. B. Barnes, and their two small sons. They will spend the summer in the Virginia mountains. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell and Lieutenant Nolan were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wells at Hotel Tivoli Saturday and enjoyed the semi-monthly dance. Misses Larned and Kittson, Lieutenant Larned and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien also were guests at the hotel. Colonel Snyder spent yesterday with Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.T., April 28, 1915.

Mrs. Liggett gave a luncheon April 7 in honor of Mrs. Han-nay and for Mesdames Shunk, Knight, Gailbraith, Cronin and Knowlton. Mrs. Allaire had tea at Schofield Hall on April 14 for Mrs. Liggett, Dr. and Mrs. Stafford, Major and Mrs. Clocman, Mrs. Beebe and Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. Stodter, of Camp Stotsenburg, has been a recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. Calvert, Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Col. and Mrs. Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett and Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins. Miss Thayer, of Camp Stotsenburg, was house guest of the Misses Caldwell last week. Col. and Mrs. Walsh had dinner April 10 for Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Stodter and Major Scherer. On April 7 a daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Holley.

The Misses Caldwell had dinner April 10 for Lieut. and Mrs. Spalding, Miss Thayer, Miss Cress, Lieutenants Dickey, Plass-meyer and Russell, Col. and Mrs. Ireland had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Caldwell. Miss Reese, of Corregidor, was house guest of Major and Mrs. Knowlton for the week-end. Lieutenant Geary has returned to the 8th Cavalry from a six months' mapping detail.

Mrs. Walsh and Miss Cress left for Baguio for the hot season. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn and their son, Mrs. Beebe and two sons are also at Baguio. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy and daughter have gone to Japan for a month. Lieut. and Mrs. Hickam had dinner April 12 for Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Stodter and Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst. Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett had dinner April 13 in honor of Mrs. Stodter and for Major Scherer, Lieut. and Mesdames Moore and Spalding. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith and daughter have returned from a month's visit to Baguio. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley were guests of Captain Chandler at the opening tea on April 13 at the Army-Navy Club.

Gen. and Mrs. Liggett were guests of honor at the dinner given by Major and Mrs. Ray at the Army and Navy Club April 14. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Parker and Capt. and Mrs. Christian. The Bridge Club met Thursday with Mrs. Preston Brown. Mrs. Allen won the prize, Mrs. Hickam and two children left for Baguio Thursday. Miss Dorothy Caldwell went to Camp Stotsenburg to visit Miss Thayer for several days. Mrs. Stodter has returned to Camp Stotsenburg after visiting friends here.

Capt. and Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Kernan, of Batangas, on April 14 lunched with Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall. They were motoring from Batangas to Baguio. Col. and Mrs. Allaire gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arrasmith, Major and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Major Hanson, Captain Battle and Lieutenant McConnell. Mrs. Marshall sailed April 15 for Japan to spend several months. Capt. and Mrs. Mumma and family were among those on the Liscum, now taking the Southern Islands trip. Before the Saturday evening hop Gen. and Mrs. Liggett had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Burr, Comdr. and Mrs. Cox, Miss Crocker, Mr. Switzer, Colonel Taylor and Judge Crossfield.

Major and Mrs. Hampton, of Los Baños, were guests of



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Major and Mrs. Knowlton at the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell gave a dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Capt. and Mrs. Kelly and Capt. and Mrs. Reese. Comdr. and Mrs. Kellogg were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley at the club.

The 8th Cavalry team, represented by Lieutenants Cooper, Smith, Broadhurst, Warden, Jones and Littlejohn, on Sunday afternoon was defeated in the polo game by the Manila Polo Club 1 to 3, six periods being played.

Colonel Taylor gave a box party for the opera "Il Trovatore," inviting Major and Mrs. Gallagher, Capt. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Spalding entertained Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Lieutenants Smith, Hickam and Littlejohn. Mrs. King has entirely recovered from an attack of dengue fever. Lieutenant Beach has gone to Baguio for a month. Mrs. Hartwell has returned from a visit at Camp Stotsenburg. Lieut. and Mrs. Barzynski have returned from Baguio.

Major Caldwell, while playing tennis a short time ago, tore the ligaments in one of his ankles and has been confined to his quarters. Mrs. Walsh, Miss Cress, Capt. and Mrs. Fitch have returned from Baguio. The bridge club met Wednesday with Mrs. Christian. Lieut. and Mrs. Moore gave a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley and Lieut. and Mrs. Everett. Dr. and Mrs. Cady are at Baguio for the hot season. Before the hop on Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Schillerstrom had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Spalding, Miss Hale and Dr. Vaughn.

The Misses Caldwell have returned from Camp Stotsenburg. Miss Susan Smith, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, is ill with a light case of scarlet fever. Major and Mrs. Jones had dinner Friday for Colonel Taylor, Major and Mrs. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Preston Brown were guests at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Davis, of Manila. Mr. Hartwell has entirely recovered from a broken ankle, sustained in the gymkana two months ago. Capt. and Mrs. Gillem gave a moonlight luncheon party Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Walsh, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Sills, Capt. and Mrs. Mowry, Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett and Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman.

A paper chase was given at the Manila Polo Club Sunday afternoon. Attending from here were Capt. and Mrs. Sills, Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieutenants Smith and Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Preston Brown and Lieutenant Marshall were guests from Fort McKinley at a large dinner given by Major and Mrs. Clocman at the Manila Polo Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Spalding gave a farewell dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Fitch Tuesday. Miss Cress was the week-end guest of Miss Crocker at Cavite. Major and Mrs. Jones entertained on Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett. Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieut. and Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. Dickman and Major Scherer enjoyed a banco trip Tuesday evening up the Tagig River to the Laguna and back on the Pasig. Colonel Cress has returned from a leave spent in China and Japan. Mrs. Hickam and her two children have returned from Baguio. Mrs. Gillem was hostess for the bridge club Wednesday.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., May 17, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clement H. Wright entertained the Wednesday Evening Card Club; Mrs. Booth won first prize, Mrs. Cook second. Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews on Sunday gave a delightful supper, the guests going later to the Moana Hotel concert. Mrs. Ira Fredendall, of Nagasaki, guest of her son, Lieutenant Fredendall, left on the Thomas for the Orient. Capt. and Mrs. Carl A. Martin had dinner May 12 for Lieut. and Mrs. P. A. Sloan.

Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cochran and Mrs. T. R. Harker were new arrivals at Fort Shafter on the Thomas. Captain Cochran has taken quarters No. 13, and Captain Harker No. 17, in the main garrison. Representative and Mrs. Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kas., on Thursday were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Parker. The transport hop at the Moana on Thursday evening was very gay. Besides the many visitors from the transport the following from the Shafter garrison were present: Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Lieut. and Mrs. Scan, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews, Miss Halloran, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Captain Rosenbaum, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Catherine Lenihan, Captain Chamberlain, Major Williams, Lieutenants Lyman, Halloran, Silvester and Dr. Deiber.

Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell had as house guests while the transport was in dock Capt. and Mrs. George R. Ball, en route to Manila, and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence R. Day, 4th Cav., en route to their new station at Schofield Barracks. The largest social affair of the week was the bridge party given on Friday by Mrs. Ira Longanecker. Prizes were won by Mesdames L. O. Mathews, G. G. Gee and M. J. Lenihan. Many joined for tea, when Mesdames Roe and Cook assisted Mrs. Longanecker. Present: Mesdames Lenihan, Malone, Parker, Mathews, Richardson, Spencer, Gee, Lincoln, Wright, Preston, Johnson, Cook, Roe, McCleave, Booth, McAndrew, Edgerly, Martin, Reed, Scott, Misses Barrie Gamble, Gamble, Elizabeth Rosenbaum and Bonnie Scott.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson entertained informally at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Clark and Lieut. and Mrs. Reed. Lieutenant Campanole, from sick report, has returned to duty. Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham has moved into No. 26, the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Kay. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Reed had dinner May 12 for Capt. and Mrs. P. B. Malone, who leave on the June transport for the Presidio, where Captain Malone has been detailed at a camp of instruction during July and August.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wright gave a dinner Sunday for six. The arrival of the Thomas was the occasion of many dinner parties. Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson had Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Humphries, Jr., as their house guest. Among those entertaining at dinner were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman; Capt. and Mrs. Bell for Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Day and Lieut. and Mrs. Preston; Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Lincoln for Capt. and Mrs. Cochran, and Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews for Mrs. Clark.

Major Williams gave a dinner Saturday at the University Club for twenty-four. The popular Sunday evening concert at the Moana Hotel was particularly well attended and the laua was as usual crowded. The Army and Navy were well represented. From Fort Shafter were Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews, Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Malone and Lieutenants Silvester and Jones.

The Enlisted Men's Dancing Club, of Fort Shafter, gave a large dance on Tuesday in post headquarters building. There was a large attendance from Punahou and Honolulu. Sergeant Cohen is President and Sergeant Ely is manager of the club.

Mrs. C. S. Lincoln was hostess on Monday evening, ladies' night, when the Post Bridge Club met at the 2d Infantry mess;

Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham had highest score and was presented with a lacquer tray. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Day, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Lenihan, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Cochran, Capt. and Mrs. Parker and Lieutenant Abraham. Chaplain and Mrs. Scott entertained at tea Sunday for Hon. J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, of the Congressional party now in Honolulu. Later Mr. Moore gave an interesting talk to the enlisted men at the Aerodrome. Senator Hardy, of Georgia, was an interested visitor on the target range Monday afternoon with Lieut. John Reardon, a.d.c.

Fort Shafter, H.T., May 24, 1915.

The two most important social events of the week were the brilliant reception given on Tuesday by Governor and Mrs. Pinkham and the dance aboard the Maryland on Saturday. Governor and Mrs. Pinkham entertained in honor of the ladies of the Congressional party at the attractive home of Dr. and Mrs. Cooper. From the post were Col. and Mrs. French, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson, Miss Judge, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. C. R. Day, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Parker, Miss Halloran, Dr. Deiber, Lieut. E. L. Hoffman, Lieut. E. L. McD. Silvester and Lieut. W. G. Jones. The U.S. cruiser Maryland was the center of Honolulu society Saturday evening when the officers of the ship gave a reception and dance. Over 350 invitations were issued. Attending from Fort Shafter were Col. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mesdames Mathews, Sloan, Richardson, Miss Lenihan, Miss Halloran and Lieutenants Halloran, Jones, Silvester and Dr. Deiber.

Major and Mrs. Lenihan entertained Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Clarence R. Day, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell, with an auction bridge party, and Capt. W. G. Cochran, Capt. G. S. Gibbs and J. E. Bell won the prizes. Enjoying the evening were Capt. and Mesdames Bell, Cochran, Harker, Lincoln, Gibbs and Mrs. Day. Miss Halloran, Miss Lenihan, Lieut. L. McD. Silvester and Lieut. W. G. Jones joined for a chafing-dish supper. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson had dinner Monday for several members of the Congressional party.

Mr. Frederick Rosenbaum gave a jolly party on the evening of the 15th. After enjoying the performance at the 2d Infantry Airdrome, Mr. Rosenbaum took his guests to the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Parker, where a delicious supper was served. This delightful party was given as a farewell to his friends, as he leaves next Wednesday to enter the Military Academy in June. At the garrison hop on Friday Mrs. Fredenhall received. The Shafter dances are most popular; many from town and surrounding posts motor to the fort on hop night.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Gee have moved into the home formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Warren T. Hannum, who are now living in the Manoa Valley. Last Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Bromwell gave a dinner for several of the Congressional party and Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson and Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone. After dinner the party motored to the home of Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole at Waikiki, where they witnessed the unique and interesting Hawaiian entertainment planned for the visiting congressmen by Hawaii's representative. Col. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald gave a dinner Sunday in honor of some of the Congressional party and Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball.

Several post children have developed whooping cough and various houses have been quarantined. Those that are ill are Louise Johnson, daughter of Captain Johnson; Eleanor Wright, daughter of Lieutenant Wright, and "Sonny" and Frances Mathews, son and daughter of Lieutenant Mathews. Lieutenant Colonel Atkinson is on sick report and is confined to his quarters. Lieutenant Boller will take Mrs. Boller to Southern California. Mrs. Boller has been at Fort Bayard for several months, but a change of climate is recommended.

Mrs. Clarence R. Day, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bell, left Saturday for Schofield Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson entertained at dinner before the hop Friday. Mrs. A. Knowles, who has been quite ill with tonsillitis, is convalescing. Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrews, 2d Inf., won the Stewart trophy cup at the Oahu Country Club, when he defeated James Greig, of Schofield Barracks, at golf May 23 by a score of two up. There were over 150 entries and much interest was taken in the contest, as it is the most popular tournament held at the club. Lieutenant McAndrews plays an excellent game and his many friends were delighted at his success.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., May 14, 1915.

During the first week of May Mrs. Roland L. Gaugler gave an auction bridge party of eight tables, prizes going to Mrs. Charles M. Everitt, Miss Walker, Mrs. Jerome Pillow and Mrs. Manton Mitchell; Capt. and Mrs. James E. Fehé had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Kimball, Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers Hall, Miss Hook and Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome Pillow; Miss Hook, of Chattanooga, came to visit Capt. and Mrs. Kimball for a stay of some weeks; an elaborate progressive dinner of twelve courses was given in honor of some of the visiting Congressional party by Lieut. and Mrs. Roland L. Gaugler; Lieut. and Mrs. William Gardenhire gave an attractive dinner for Col. and Mrs. George H. Sands, Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Holbrook and Lieut. and Mrs. Williams Martin; Major and Mrs. Cruikshank had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Captain Townsend, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave, Colonel McMahon and Major and Mrs. Cruikshank; Mrs. Felham D. Glassford gave a dinner for the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Major William S. Guignard and Lieut. and Mrs. Ballard S. Lyerly and James Ulio; Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Milton gave a supper for Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Captain Ferris, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Warren, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Miss Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow, Mr. McCaulay, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler and Lieutenant Rodgers, the party going later to the Cavalry hop.

Dr. and Mrs. Larry B. McAfee are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, born May 5, before the brigade review, gave a luncheon for the visiting Congressional party and officers and ladies, the guests numbering in all about 200. General Carter, in a short address, spoke of the excellent service of the troops in his command and of the many needs of those stationed at Schofield Barracks. The entire command was paraded at the review. Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone on Friday gave a supper for twenty, previous to the hop in the 25th Infantry Club. Col. and Mrs. Ayer had dinner for ten. Capt. and Mrs. Mapes had dinner for Major and Mrs. Gose, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Lieut. Wallace Philson. Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Boniface, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin and Lieutenant Baker. Lieut. and Mrs. Ganoe on the same evening gave a buffet supper, their guests later going to the hop.

Mrs. Jerome Pillow on May 6 gave a bridge-luncheon, prizes going to Mesdames Cruikshank, Deshon and Willard. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry S. Malone gave a buffet supper for forty guests before the recent full dress hop in the 1st Infantry pavilion.

Mrs. Edward Carey gave a bridge afternoon on Saturday for about thirty ladies of the five garrisons. Mrs. Henry Fales won first prize, Mrs. Edmund Butts second and the consolation was given to Mrs. Walter Pridgen. Incoming passengers on the Wilhelmina on Monday were Miss Ayer and her guest, Miss Ruth Barclay, who will spend the summer here as Col. and Mrs. Ayer's house guest before returning to Berkeley in the fall to resume her studies. Col. and Mrs. Ayer gave a dinner Tuesday in honor of Miss Ayer and Miss Ruth Barclay and for Mr. McCaulay, Lieut. Haig Shekarian and Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley. Mrs. E. F. Rice gave a tea on Friday in honor of Miss Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Sears's house guest, and for Mesdames Ayer, Armstrong, Wood, Bailey, Malone, Sears, Bratton and Aiken. On the Tuesday before the transport sailed for the coast Capt. and Mrs. Crusan had dinner in honor of Capt. Henry M. Fales, who went on two months' leave. Captain Fales will spend part of that time at West Point, where his son, Clark

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Fales, is completing his "yearling" year in the Corps of Cadets. Cadet Fales will return here with his father in July and spend the two months of the highly prized furlough at Schofield Barracks.

Mrs. Robert Sears on Wednesday gave an auction party of five tables. At tea Miss Hamilton presided, assisted by Mrs. Manton Mitchell and Miss Anne Carpenter. Mrs. Harrison won first prize, Mrs. Fales second and Mrs. George Gay third.

Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple had a dinner Wednesday, their guests later appearing at the Mounted Service Club hop. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Major and Mrs. Gose, Mrs. William McCleave and Major William S. Guignard. Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Holbrook gave a hop supper Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Ralph Harrison, Colonel Sands, Capt. and Mrs. James Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer, Capt. and Mrs. Roger O. Mason, Lieut. and Mesdames Ivens Jones, Roland L. Gaugler, Rawson Warren and Orville Tyler. Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Dadds, Jr., gave a dinner on the same evening for Mrs. Henry Lantry, Mrs. Whitsett, Lieut. and Mrs. Daly, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Gertrude Hopkins, Lieutenant Lyerly, Capt. S. S. Creighton, Lieut. and Mrs. Gay, Mr. Ceyton and Lieut. and Mrs. Dadds.

The Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon gave a supper on Wednesday for the Misses Ruth Harrison, Dorothy Forsyth, Anne Carpenter, Carrie and Esther McMahon, Lieutenants Huntley, McCulloch, Winton, Fales, Robertson, Ulio, Enyart and Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell. Lieut. and Mrs. Rawson Warren on Tuesday gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Ganoe, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillipson. On Tuesday Mrs. Livingston Watrous gave an auction party and tea. Mesdames Butts, Mapes, Apple and Deshon held the winning scores. Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler gave a dance Thursday evening to celebrate Mrs. Tyler's eighteenth birthday anniversary. The attractive Cavalry Club was the scene of the affair and was beautiful in its setting of flowers and ferns. The Cavalry band alternated with an orchestra of Hawaiian singing boys.

Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire gave a hop supper on Thursday before the Tyler dance, entertaining for twenty-four guests, including Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Miss Holcomb, Colonel Sands, Capt. and Mrs. Kimball, Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer, Capt. and Mrs. Boniface, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander, Lieut. and Mrs. Gaugler.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., May 20, 1915.

Miss Margaret Fealy and Chaplain Fealy on Sunday gave a luncheon in honor of Commander Raby, of the Maryland, an overnight guest in the post with Capt. Harry C. Williams. Other guests were Col. S. D. Sturgis, Captain Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Glassford. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Lieut. and Mesdames Marr, Naylor, Dadds and Daly. Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo C. Potter gave a supper on Sunday for Lieut. and Mesdames Gay, Jones and Beard. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser had dinner Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Crockett, who are guests of the Capt. and Mrs. Crockett, and are making a short visit here before going on to the Philippines. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Lieut. and Mrs. Higgins, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Lieut. and Mrs. Carey I. Crockett.

Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Cook have moved up to Leilehua and have taken quarters in the house formerly occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Donovan. Lieutenant Cook has been transferred to the 1st Squadron of his regiment. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell, Col. John McMahon, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, Lieut. Bernard R. Peyton. Mrs. George R. Harrison on Wednesday gave an auction party for Mesdames Kennon, Mitchell, Butts, Gose, Willard, Mapes, McCleave, Taylor, Tinker, Hay, Harbold, Denison and Miss Lipton. Prizes were won by Mesdames Tinker, Mitchell and Gose.

Mrs. John E. Hunt on Tuesday gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Walter H. Frank and her mother, Mrs. Smith, and for Mesdames Kennon, Mitchell, Ganoe, Watrous, Willard and Butts. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sears on Tuesday gave a large supper party in honor of their house-guests, Miss Myrtle Smith, and for Lieut. and Mesdames Pridgen, Bratton, Denison, Harrison, Malone, Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Neal Wood, Captains Catlin and Packer, Lieutenants Samuelson, Hall and Philoon, and the Misses Constance and Welcome Ayer, Ruth Barclay and Myrtle Smith. Later all attended the dance in the 1st Infantry pavilion.

Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King gave a dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Gideon Van Poole, Capt. and Mrs. Willard, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Burnett had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Henry M. Fales, Capt. Joseph F. Janda, Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving J. Phillipson, Lieut. and Mrs. Rawson Warren and Major Charles E. Tayman. Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Willard, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Madame McCleave and Lieut. and Mrs. Ballinger. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser on Thursday gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Hamlin, of Buffalo, N.Y., who is spending a short time in Hawaii and is a close friend of Mrs. Wisser, a former schoolmate. The dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Mrs. Hamlin, Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, Col. George H. Sands, Capt. and Mrs. Ruttonutter and Mr. and Mrs. Newcome, from Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. Glassford on Wednesday gave a farewell dinner for Mrs. George P. Whitsett, who sails for San Francisco next Wednesday, after a visit of some months. During her stay in Schofield as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan, and her niece, Mrs. Joseph Daly, Mrs. Whitsett made many warm friends. Other guests at dinner were Mrs. Lantry, Major Guignard, Lieut. and Mrs. Daly and Captain Catlin. On Friday evening the always popular 25th Infantry bi-monthly hop took place, with a number of dinners and sup-

pers preceding. Major and Mrs. Butts had supper for sixteen; Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Tinker gave a supper for thirty-six guests, including Col. and Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to June 8. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. Sailed June 7 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. Sailed June 7 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. Sailed June 7 from Gibraltar for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser, second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank

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B. Upham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Jaffa, Palestine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman, Commander.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BEALE (destroyer). (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender). 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry E. Keller. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. Sailed June 5 from Charleston, S.C., for Tompkinsville, N.Y.
REID (destroyer). Ensign James A. Saunders. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Lawrence K. Forde. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. George M. Cook. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Bttn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Newport, R.I.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. At Newport, R.I.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Newport, R.I.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Newport, R.I.
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At Newport, R.I.

Third Division.

Lieut. Conant Taylor, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Wilson. At Newport, R.I.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Newport, R.I.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Roman C. Grady. At Newport, R.I.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Newport, R.I.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIO (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. In the North River, New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bttn. Harry N. Huxford. At Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Robert Rohange. At Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Bttn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Annapolis, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At Balboa, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At San Francisco, Cal.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. V. Kibben. H.T.C. At Honolulu, H.T.C.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West coast of Mexico.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

STEWART (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Pedro, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Pedro, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Pedro, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At San Pedro, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Pedro, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Walter E. Brown. At San Pedro, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. James T. Alexander. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). At Honolulu, H.T. While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

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Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. John J. McCracken. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Send mail for vessels of squadron to Annapolis, Md.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At Annapolis, Md.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At Annapolis, Md.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At Annapolis, Md.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Ensign Harold H. Little. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 8(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Chingwangtao, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCAUCY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Oaks. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hankow, China.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Miles P. Refo, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Bttn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

R-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

B-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Cavite, P.I.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Cavite, P.I.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Cavite, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

P

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VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed June 2 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harry H. Christy. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed June 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Rufus F. Zogbaum is in temporary command.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Sailed June 7 from Boston, Mass., for Barcelona, Spain. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Damon E. Cummings. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying off the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. retired. Surveying off the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cooke. Surveying in the vicinity of Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

WANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offey. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Robert A. White. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Fenner temporarily in command. Sailed June 6 from Cadiz, Spain, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

MAVAJO, Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. On her annual cruise.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. On her annual cruise. The remainder of her itinerary is as follows: Leave Boston May 24, arrive San Juan, P.R., June 4; leave San Juan June 10, arrive St. Thomas, D.W.I., June 11; leave St. Thomas June 15, arrive Willemstad, Curacao June 19; leave Curacao June 24, arrive Colon, Canal Zone, June 30; leave Colon July 6, arrive Havana, Cuba, July 12; leave Havana July 17, arrive Charleston, S.C., July 21; leave Charleston July 26, arrive Hampton Roads, Va., July 29; leave Hampton Roads Aug. 3, arrive Washington, D.C., Aug. 4; leave Washington Aug. 10, arrive New York Aug. 13; leave New York Aug. 23, arrive Newport, R.I., Aug. 30; leave Newport Sept. 6, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 15; leave Bar Harbor Sept. 22, arrive Portland, Me., Sept. 23; leave Portland Sept. 29, arrive Boston Oct. 1. Total mileage, 6,500. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. While in the West Indies mail will probably only be received at San Juan, Colon and Havana.

*Cruising in neighboring waters en route.

[Note.—We omit the list of receiving and station ships, fish commission vessels, torpedo vessels in ordinary, tugs, vessels out of commission, Naval Militia vessels, and stations of the Marine Corps. The only changes since the list appeared in our issue of last week were the following: Iroquois at Mare Island, Cal., and the Relief at Pampanga, Olongapo.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The only change in the Marine Corps list of stations is that Capt. Thomas M. Clinton is in command of the marine barracks at the naval station at Hawaii, vice Capt. Richard M. Cutts.—Ed.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1286.)

at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I.; two battalions at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island.

14th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. George H. Wright, Wash.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz. Will take station in New York state.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Hdqrs., Machine-gun Company and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H at Manila; I, K, L and M at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I.; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province. To be relieved by 27th Infantry in October and will return to United States.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas. To leave Sept. 1, 1915, en route to Manila for station.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

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29th Inf.—Entire regiment in Panama Canal Zone, at Camp Gaillard.

30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Company, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter. gona, P.I.; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province.

A SALUTE TO KITCHENER.

Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, just appointed to the office of commander-in-chief of all the military forces remaining in Great Britain and Ireland for purposes of the defense of the United Kingdom, has a stern and somewhat unbending look about him, writes "La Marquise de Fontenay" in the New York Evening Sun. Yet with all that he has a keen sense of humor and is one of the very few who have ever ventured to play a joke on Kitchener.

Some thirty years ago, when both were associated in the organization of the defenses of the southern Egyptian frontiers against the dervishes, they were charged with the enrollment of certain of the friendly desert tribes into an irregular force. Among these friendlies was old Sheikh Bishir, one of the most powerful and stately of the Abadheh chieftains. Bishir asked Rundle to teach him how to salute Kitchener, who was the commanding officer, in the European military fashion. The lesson was duly rehearsed, and on the following evening Sheikh Bishir, a most imposing figure in his flowing robes, rode up to Kitchener's headquarters, dismounted from his camel, strode proudly up to the commandant, brought up his hand to his turban in salute and exclaimed in slow, impressive and measured tones: "Kitchener, Kitchener, O damn fool!"

As Rundle was the only other European in camp. Kitchener immediately guessed who was at the bottom of the joke and without even a twinkle of his eye returned the salute with quite as much gravity as that displayed by the old Sheikh, taking occasion, however, on the following day to quietly recommend Bishir not to use Rundle's formula, as it was altogether too ceremonious for use among military men who met daily.

Kitchener and Rundle were together at the Royal Academy at Woolwich. It was, however, in the Sudan desert on the Egyptian frontier that the two men developed that close intimacy which has lasted ever since.

A PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Lord God, we pray for peace! We lift our plea
That to these shores the red tide shall not roll.
Yet first we ask this greater boon of Thee—
This greater boon, still dearer to our soul:

That peace shall not be ours if peace be base;
That ease shall not be ours if ease be shame;
That Thou wilt teach us, if we must, to face
The wrath and wrack, the fury and the flame.

Point us the way of service, mighty Lord!
Make us to see the high thing we must do,
And if, to serve, we needs must bare the sword,
Nerve heart and arm to see the dread task through.

Dear God, we pray for peace, but first we pray
That this, our country, loved by us so well,
Shall not from duty turn her face away—
Shall not lose hope of Heaven for fear of Hell.

H. S., in New York Times.

The Officer (having been challenged by a recruit, seeks to improve the occasion): "I say, you know, that was quite right; but you left out 'All's well'!"
The Recruit: "'All's well' is it, sir? An' me two feet like a block of ice!"—London Sketch.

Peace puffers who are trying to draw a comparison between our coast fortifications and the Dardanelles should remember that the Turkish forts have more than one hour's supply of powder.—Boston Transcript.

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PROPOSALS

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C., until 2 o'clock, P.M., Eastern time, June 22, 1915, for furnishing iron, steel, brass, copper, sheet tin, wire, bolts and stovepipe, for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, or by the Depot Quartermaster, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C., until 2 o'clock, P.M., Eastern time, June 29, 1915, for fur-

nishing leather and harness hardware for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to the Quartermaster General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., or by Depot Quartermaster, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C., until 2 o'clock P.M., Eastern time, July 6, 1915, for furnishing Hardware and Tools for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., or by Depot Quartermaster, U.S.A., Washington, D.C. Supplemental Schedule No. 2.

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